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The Bombay Chronicle

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Truth About Lahore Hunger Strike

JATIN'S COMRADES' GRIM RESOLVE

"Nothing is More Glorious than Fight Till Death for a Just Cause"

LALA DIUNICHAND'S FERVENT APPEAL

Give Up Strike & Spare your Lives for Service of Motherland

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

In releasing for publication the following important correspondence that passed between Jail Enquiry Committee and the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Lala Dunichand of Ambala, one of the members of the Jail Enquiry Committee writes:

In view of the two letters one by the Lahore Conspiracy Case under-trial prisoners to the President and the members of the Jail Enquiry Committee and the other by me to the under-trial prisoners having been referred to in the Legislative Assembly by the two contending parties I desire to publish both the letters so that the general public may not have any misgivings about their contents.

LETTER FROM JATIN'S COMRADES.

To the Chairman, Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee and Members of the Hunger-Strike Sub-Committee, Simla.

(Through the Superintendent, Borstal Institute, Lahore).

Dear Sirs,

We beg to bring the following to your kind notice:—

1. That we did not abandon the hunger-strike, but merely suspended it pending the decision of the Government. We think we made this point clear to you and further repeatedly requested you to make it clear to the public and the Government alike. We are surprised to note that this point has not been even mentioned in the press statement given by the members of the Hunger-Strike Sub-Committee as published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" dated the 4th September 1929. However we hope you will do so at the earliest opportunity.

2. We suspended the hunger-strike, not only on the assurance that you and the remaining members of the Enquiry Committee will make unanimous recommendations practically meeting all our demands to our satisfaction. One of us pointed out to you that the Government in most of the cases in the past did not accept such recommendations of the Enquiry Committees as did not serve their purpose, and as an instance cited the glaring instance of the Skeen Committee. He feared that the recommendations of your Committee as well might be treated in the same manner.

PUNJAB GOVT. GOING BACK ON ITS PROMISE?

In reply you said that you had consulted the Local Government before coming down to us, and that you were therefore in a position to assure us that Government would not do so in this case. It was on this clear and most important assurance that we agreed after full nine hours' discussion to suspend the hunger-strike. Besides, you gave us further asurance that is compliance with our strong desire Comrade Jatindranath Das would be released immediately, and unconditionally, in view of his critical state of health. Secondly, that our demands as under-trials, the most important of which was to keep all of us together including Comrades Bhagat Singh and Dutt in a general association barrack, would be accepted by the Government within a day or two.

"GOVT. EXPLOITED YOU."

But our fears came true when, despite the strong and unanimous recommendations of all the members of the sub-committee, the Government did neither agree to release Comrade Dass nor to keep Comrades Bhagat Singh and Dutt with us. Thus we have been furnished with immediate proofs of the fact that the Government does not care for your recommendations, and we hope you will excuse us when we say that we believe that all the Government wanted was to exploit your individual positions as public men in getting our hunger-strike broken. We may further mention that before we suspended our hunger-strike we carefully considered how far we could rely on the promise of the Enquiry Committee. On that Comrades Bhangat Singh and Dutt suggested that the present occasion would serve as a test case. Now that we find that the Government has not paid any heed to even two most ordinary recommendations of yours, we have been forced to resume hunger-strike immediately.

WON'T SHIRK OUR DUTY.

3. The condition of Comrade Das is now absolutely hopeless, and if the Government thinks that after his death we will shirk our duty, it is a fatal mistake. Let us all state that we are all prepared to share his fate.

"PREPARED TO SHARE JATIN'S FATE."

For the sake of convenience however and keeping the idea of a continued fight in view, we are dividing ourselves in two groups, the first of which is resuming hunger-strike at once. It is resolved, that as soon as a member of the first group meets his death, one member from the second group will come forward to fill the gap. We have arrived at this decision in full realisation of its gravity. There is no other proper and honourable course left to us now but to follow in the footsteps of our Comrade Das. We regard our cause as just and honourable, which any fair Government would have conceded without forcing the necessity of such a serious step. We repeat that we are going into this fight with a

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY'S PROPAGANDA

Splendid Response at Broach

(Frm Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Sept. 21

The deputation of the Party, consisting of Messrs. Maulvi Mohammedaji, M.A., (Cantab), Imam Saheb Abdul Kadar Bavazir, Abid Ali Jaferbhai and Shaida visited Broach today. During the day time several Muslim workers, some of whom had come from mufassil, met the deputationists and discussed various political and religious topics of the day.

In the evening a crowded public meeting was held in the Broacha Hall which was presided over by Imam Saheb. Hundreds of Muslims attended the meeting which continued for three hours.

FREEDOM FIRST.

Maulvi Mohammed Ali Saheb delivered a very argumentative and appealing speech during the course of which he said that Muslims could not claim themselves to be true Muslim so long India was in bondage. Quoting several verses from the Quran and sayings of the Prophet he convinced the audience that it was no only the national but religious duty of the Muslims to free India. Concluding he urged that communal interests and prejudices should not come in our way of achieving freedom and Indian should give a united front to the bureaucracy. Once they were free there would be no communal frictions in India and if at all any difference might crop up free India would be able to settle that without the least trouble and without injustive to either side. He made a very strong appeal to all those present to take up the National cause and establish freedom in India which would in turn make all the Islamic countries free automatically.

Mr. Abid Ali, who followed, said that if Indians could not free the country from foreign bondage in the near future the task would become much harder the longer they waited. India had produced Jatin from which it followed that she would produce sufficient number of soldiers. To launch the fight for freedom it was not essential that all the communities in India must first unite. What was important was that the required number of soldiers of the Nation should come out to sacrifice their all for freedom of the Motherland. He appealed to his audience to make all the preparations for the coming struggle after the Lahore Congress where the word Swaraj would surely be defined as complete Independence. The ensuring fight for freedom, said the speaker, must be last and it was upto every Indian to make it so.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Shaida appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity and read his poetry, specially composed for the occasion which pleased the audience much.

At this stage a Muslim from the audience sought permission of the President and asked some questions about the Lucknow-Pact, Nehru Report and the Hindu-Muslim relations to which Maulvi Mohammed Ali Saheb suitably replied to the satisfaction of all present and Muslims much appreciated the reasonable and convincing arguments of Maulvi Saheb.

After the President's closing remarks and the usual votes of thanks the meeting terminated great enthusiasm.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Burma Member's Adjournment Motion

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

SIMLA, Sept. 22

Mr. J K Munshi, member of the Legislative Assembly from Rangoon, will move the adjournment of the House tomorrow to discuss the situation arising out of the action and policy of the Government regarding the treatment in Jail of Burman Buddhist monks convicted of political offences in Burma "which has already resulted in the death of U Wizaya in consequence of his prolonged hungerstrike and is likely to involve further loss of life."—A. P

RANGOON'S HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

MORE PRISONERS REFUSE FOOD IN BURMA JAIL

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

A largely attended meeting of the Citizens of Rangoon held this evening at the Guzarati National School, Mr. S. A. S Tyabji, M.L.C presiding, passed a resolution recording deep and grateful appreciation of the heroic sufferings and the glorious self-sacrifices of Jatin Das and Rev. U. Wizaya in the national cause.

MORE PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Mr. S C. Bhattacharjee Editor, "Rangoon Mail," supporting the resolution said that he received information that there are two more Phongyis on hunger strike in Rangoon Central Jail, namely U. Kwa Pinda and U. Ah Thapa. Both of them were convicted of sedition. They have been on hunger strike for 77 and 40 days respectively for the same cause for which Rev. U. Wizaya died. Yet no news of it was sent to the Press. Their condition is reported to be serious. The speaker wanted an explanation from the Home Member or the Jail authorities as to why no intimation was sent to the friends or relations of Rev. U. Wizaya, so that they might be at his bedside in his last moment. The resolution was passed in silence, all standing.

The meeting ended with cries of "Long Live Revolution," and "Down with Imperialism."—Free Press.

BOMBAY, TRIBUTE TO WIZAYA

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Congress Committee, Bombay wires to the friends of Rev. Wizaya:—"Please lay humble tribute of this committee and citizens of Bombay at the feet of the late Phongy U. Wizaya."—Free Press.

MR. BANNERJEE'S MESSAGE

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

A wire has been received at tonight's meeting from Mr. N. C. Bannerjee, as under:— z

Intensely touched by brave U. Wizaya's sacrifice. India and Burma are coming closer by such heroism. Congratulations to Burma. On my humble behalf these messages may be read at the meeting by the chairman.—Free Press.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION

M. POLITIS' RESOLUTION ADOPTED

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Third Committee has adopted M. Politis' resolution on disarmament.—Reuter.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING POLICE CONSTABLE.

CALCUTTA, Sept 21.

Benoyendranath Ray Chowdhury, Secretary, Youth Association, and Jatindranath Das Gupta, Secretary, Kalighat Congress Committee, have been fined Rs. 100 each, or in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by the Police Magsitrate of Alipore, on a charge of assaulting a police constable and rescuing a prisoner from custody.—A. P.

SATIN DAY IN BENGAL

Immediate Release Demanded

BARISAL PRISONERS' ALARMING CONDITION

BARISAL, Sept. 22

Sjts. Manmathanath and Abinash Sen, brothers of Satin Sen interviewed him this morning and found him lying on a cot. He cannot move an inch and could speak only with great difficulty. Sen is having a burning sensation all over his body and sleeplessness. The pain round the navel has considerably decreased.

A procession paraded the town, offered prayers and demanded the release of Sen.—Free Press.

BENGAL OBSERVES SATIN DAY

CALCUTTA, Sept 22

In response to the suggestion made by the Congress, Satin Sen Day was observed all over Bengal.—Free Press

JATIN DEMONSTRATION IN AJMER

EXHORTATION TO THE YOUTHS.

AJMER Sept. 21.

A huge procession with black banners passed through the main streets of Ajmer.

In the evening at a mass meeting attended by all sections of the people, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presiding, feeling speeches were delivered and tributes paid to Jatindranath Das.

A resolution appreciating his great sacrifice and exhorting the young men to continue his fight for freedom was adopted unanimously.

Yesterday a general meeting of the Rajasthan Youth League decided to collect funds for the Jatindranath Memorial and also to bring out a special Youth Number of the "Rajasthan Sandesh" in memory of the martyr.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON Sept. 22

Ambassador Dovgalevsky is resuming the Anglo-Soviet negotiations with Mr. Henderson in London on Tuesday.—Reuter.

JATIN DAS' "UNPRECEDENTED SCRIFICE".

The Madras Nationalist Party, Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu presiding, recorded its appreciation of 'the unprecedented sacrifice' of Jatindranath Das in the cause of political prisoners. It held Government responsible for death of Das and urged the placing of political prisoners in special jails under a special class.—A. P.

SATIN DAY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA. Sept. 22.

Four public meetings held in different parts of the City this evening in celebration of the Satin Sen Day, have adopted resolutions urging his immediate release.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT AT MEETING

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 21.

Rowdy scenes occurred at the annual general meeting of the Chittagong District Congress Committee this evening. The meeting being overcrowded, the President, Mr. Mahim Chandra Das, proposed that an open air meeting should be held. This was opposed by some of the members present and there was a free fight in the course of which brickbats and other missiles were thrown. The meeting ended in wild confusion. Mr. Tripura Charan Ray Chowdhury, Vice-President of the Committee was among those injured. The police dispersed the excited crowd.—A. P.

CALL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM RALLY

Free India Can Alone Liberate Asiatic Countries

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON PALESTINE TROUBLES

If Balfour Declaration is not Withdrawn!

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

"If we do not succeed in making this country of ours a home of free people, it would be idle for us to dream of rendering any effective help to Muslims in other parts of the world. If we Indians, Muslims and Hindus, work together for winning political status for India, we should be setting an example which will not be lost on other Asiatic nations placed in a similar plight." These were the views expressed by Sir Abdur Rahim, ex-member of the Bengal Executive Council, in presiding over a Muslim meeting at the Town Hall this evening to consider the situation in Palestine. He added that with an India self-reliant and administering her own affairs, the British people would be relieved of the onerous responsibility of administering the affairs of every country that lay on the way to India.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PALESTINE.

The meeting adopted a resolution characterising the Balfour Declaration as most unwise, unjust mischievous and unsound and bound if persisted in, to lead to world-wide unrest among Mahomedans. It also urged the withdrawal of the Declaration by the Government and demanded that with the concurrence of the League of Nations, the people of Palestine should be allowed to establish the form of Government they considered best suited to the requirements of their country.—A. P.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LABOURS

Four Members Submit Incomplete Minority Report

MR. K. PREMCHAND'S SEPARATE REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In connection with the report of the Indian Central Committee, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand has handed over his own "Minority Report" to the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Raja, Dr. Suhrawardy, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan have also submitted their incomplete Minority Report.—Reuter.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, sends the following to the Press:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of August 1929:—

	Rupees in lakhs
Total imports of private merchandise	2634
Total exports of private merchandise	2237
Net movement of treasure import	177
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	548*
Balance of remittances of funds, adverse to India	271

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

THE EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM

Insistence on Common Electoral Roll Demanded

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The position of Indians in East Africa was again discussed to-day at a Conference at which the following were present:—Sir Fazli Hussein, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Emigration, Sir Frank Noyce, Secretary, Emigration Department, Sir George Schuster, who was a member of the Hilton Young Commission, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Ramsaran Das and Col. Gidney.

INSIST ON COMMON ROLL.

After discussion the Conference, while reiterating the views expressed in the despatch of the Government of India on the subject issued in March last, expressed the opinion that in view of the altered circumstance and the allegation that Sir Samuel Wilson had declared that the Conservative Government would not reopen the question of a common electoral roll, the Government of India should, in further despatches insist on a common electoral roll and also urge on His Majesty's Government the necessity of referring the Hilton Young Commission's report and Sir Samuel Wilson's report to a joint Parliamentary Committee.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

It is understood that the Government of India's decision will be known in a day or two, so that in case the views of the Conference are not backed up by the Government of India, the assembly may have an opportunity of expressing its views before the session closes. A meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee will be held on the 11th October in Simla, following the publication of Sir Samuel Wilson's report on the 5th October.

HELP TO DEPUTATION.

The question of the Government of India deputing some non-officials and an official to assist the East African Deputation when it goes to London was also discussed, but it was thought that consideration of this question now was premature and that it must await the reference of the Hilton Young Commission's report and Sir Samuel Wilson's report to a Joint Parliamentary Committee.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Increasing Demand for Money

ANIMATED STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

MONEY.

The effect of recent issue of treasury bills is making itself felt in the money market. Steadier conditions prevailed with the rate for call money advancing to 2-1/2 per cent. Government paid some Rs. 180 lakhs on the 15th instant in interest on their bonds; against this they realised about Rs. 1 crore from treasury bills. The trade demand shows an increase of a little over Rs. one crore this week. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/2 per cent., two months 2-3/4 per cent., three months 3 to 3-1/4 per cent. and six months 3-1/2 to 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th September shows a further decline of Rs. 37.55 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 28,04,64,000 as compared with Rs. 21.12 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.83, a decrease of 1.29 per cent. under last week. Government securities have risen by Rs. 249.44 lakhs probably due to purchases of treasury bills. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 26.82 lakhs and Rs. 1.41 lakhs respectively, while Loans show a decline of Rs. 14.72 lakhs. Government deposits have augmented by Rs. 304.73 lakhs to Rs. 16.48 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 86.81 lakhs to Rs. 70.35 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

3-1/2 per cent. Paper was the feature of the gilt-edged market, other scrips remaining quiet with a recession in prices. It rose sharply touching Rs. 69-2 for cash, but towards the close was quoted at Rs. 69. 5 per cent. 1935, 1933 and 1945-55 Loans eased to Rs. 98, Rs. 100-13 and Rs. 101-14 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 101, Rs. 102-3 and Rs. 103-4 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 107. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan shows no alteration at Rs. 78 and 1934-37 Loan at Rs. 90-13. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 90-2 and 1934 Bonds show a slight increase to Rs. 96-6.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of 6 months and 3 months' treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th September. Total amounts offered were Rs. 32,00,000 and Rs. 1,12,00,000 respectively. Tenders for 6 months' bills at Rs. 97-7 and above aggregating Rs. 29,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bill at Rs. 99-1-0 and above aggregating Rs. 66,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The aggregate amount of six months and three months' bills accepted was Rs. 95,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months' and three months' bills were Rs. 5-1-7 and Rs. 3-11-9 per annum respectively.

The total amount of twelve months' bills sold on 10th September was Rs. 66,75,000, thus bringing the total sales of these to Rs. 11,99,25,000.

Tenders for 6 months and 3 months bills to the amount of Rs. 1-1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 24th September, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 27th September, 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 15th September shows an increase of Rs. 34.48 lakhs in the note circulation now standing at Rs. 185.52 crores. Silver coins have risen by Rs. 26.29 lakhs and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 7.50 lakhs to Rs. 107.48 crores and Rs. 4.50 crores respectively. Gold coin and bullion show a small rise of 0.66 lakhs to Rs. 32.22 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 77.78 as against 77.69 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Although rates were unchanged, the market bore a steady look particularly for near delivery. Government are still buyers of sterling at 1s. 5-7/8d. and several sales are reported to have been made to them both here and in Calcutta. There was some enquiry for bullion remittances for forward delivery. Ready T. T. is quoted at 1s. 5-27/32d. for sellers and 1s. 5-7/8d. for buyers. In the forward market rates are unchanged:—

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at Dollars 4.84-5/8. French francs appreciated from 123.91 to 123.85, but closed at 123.87. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.87 and 92.70 respectively.

A communique of the 17th instant states that the sterling purchased by Government during the week ending 14th September amounted to £25,000 and that the total remittances to the Home Treasury since 1st April, 1929, to that date amounted to £10,275,000, of which £7-1/2 million represent the transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury.

GOLD.

A steadier tone prevailed in the gold market this week owing to the smallness of supplies on hand coupled with a somewhat improved enquiry from Calcutta. The price of ready gold rose by about 1-3/4 annas to Rs. 21-8-6 per tola. The daily average offtake improved to 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at 1 lakh tolas. Sovereign rates are a shade quieter being Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-9 for 19th October delivery. In London the quotation for gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 19th September settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 19th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £87,700. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,42,127 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of July last amounted to 46,369 ounces as compared with 48,406 ounces for June, 1929, and 48,960 ounces for July, 1928.

SILVER.

The silver market developed extreme weakness following advices from Shanghai and London and there was a drop in the rates of about one rupee per 100 tolas. The prices reached were the lowest on record, ready slumping to Rs. 53-12 per 100 tolas. The Shanghai tael moved in an erratic fashion and ranged between 2s. 3-11/16d. and 2s. 3-1/4d. The biggest drop came on Monday with tael at 2s. 3-5/16d., i.e., 3/8d. under Saturday's rate, followed, however, by a rise to 2s. 3-1/2d. on Wednesday. The fluctuations in Shanghai were mainly influenced by the feverish speculation in yen which rose in consequence by nearly 4 points in the local market as well as in Shanghai. A fair amount of inter-bazar business was transacted, while America and China banks were inactive in the local market. The daily offtake now average 100 bars, while stocks on hand are reduced to about 2,100 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 23-11/16d. and 23-1/2d. for ready and 23-3/4d. and 23-9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-9 and Rs. 53-12 for ready and 23rd September settlement and Rs. 54-8 and Rs. 53-11 for 22nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £85,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £205,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 633 bars and Rs. 70,405 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £110,000 including £70,000 to Calcutta.

SHARES.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange were more animated and prices recovered further during the week. Towards the close, however, profit-taking induced some quietness. The volume of business placed was comparatively large. In the cotton mill section prices rose on speculative buying and on the calling off of picketing by the Girni Kamgar Union, which in turn was no doubt due to the publication of the reports of "Riots Enquiry Committee" and of the "Court of Enquiry" presided over by Justice Pearson. The following are the variations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 775-782|8-771|4; Century Rs. 333|12; Central India Rs. 492|8-493|12-488|12; Crescent Rs. 98|12-97|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 587|8-601|4-588|12; Indian Bleaching 141|4-142|8-141|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 376|4-378|12-375; Kohinoor Rs. 178|12-182|8-177|8; New Great Rs. 178|12-180-178|12; Pearls Rs. 348|12-356|4-347|8; Simplex Rs. 47|8-48|2-47|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 420-415.

In the miscellaneous section steady conditions ruled, Tata Steels engaging most of the attention. Deferreds gained nearly Rs. 20 to Rs. 290, while Ordinaries improved to Rs. 72|4, but these closed somewhat quiet, the former closing at Rs. 280 and the latter at Rs. 71|8. Hydro groups were practically quiescent, Tata Hydros quoting at Rs. 1,200 and Power at Rs. 610. Alcocks slightly bettered to Rs. 315. Bombay Burmas rose by Rs. 30, business being done at Rs. 775, but receded as the week closed to Rs. 763-12. Bombay Trams after improving from Rs. 138-12 to Rs. 141-4 closed at Rs. 140-10. Bombay Steams steadied to Rs. 213-12 and Scindia to Rs. 12-4. Bundi Cements kept the level of Rs. 18-6. Indian Cements improved by Rs. 10 to Rs. 280. Katni Ordys. rose to Rs. 207-8, while Defds. declined substantially from Rs. 775 to Rs. 701-4 Among railway shares, Tapti Valleys gained from Rs. 662-8 to Rs. 670. Other shares remain unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares further receded to Rs. 1,380 and Contributories to Rs. 342-1/2. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 18-8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25

C & F Calcutta,
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/4-1/2
Jan/Mar. " " 12/8-1/4
C & F Bombay,
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/6-1/2
C & F Karachi,
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/7

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £9/7/6 Dec/Jan. s'ment. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay ton, £17/15/0 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £20 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers. C

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £24/5/0 Sept/Oct s'ment. Buyers.
Linseed, Calcutta ton, £24/5/0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Buyers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, £24 Sept/Oct s'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, £24/15/0 Sep/Oct s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 43/6 Oct/Dec. delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 43 Jan/April delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot. Closed.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

100	Volkart Bros.	Bolda	274
100	Atlas Mill	Sailu	265
100	Madras Mill	Narwana	219
100	A Damodar & Co.	Khamgaon	272
100	Itul India & Co.	Kosi	213
100	B Karshandas	Dhuri	224
100	Japan T & Ct.	Jalgaon	258
100	Bombay & Co.	Banusa 233 old	
100	Bombay & Co.	Lasur	248
100	Do.	Lasur	229
100	Bussan & Co.	Pulgaon	260
100	G G Kesha & Ct.	Anjar	340

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
SS Currimba Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September 8/0/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.Dec. Rs 8/1/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan.March Rs 8/4/6 per cwt. F B. H
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening 50/12: Highest Rs. 51. Lowest Rs. 50/9 Closing Rs. 50/14.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 58; Highest Rs. 58/2: Lowest Rs. 57/10. Closing Rs. 57/13.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1929-30	1928.29.
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 20/9/29	1257000	1046000
Receipts Yesterday 20/0/29	57000	57.3
Exports to date 20/9/29	707000	735000
Stock at Ports 20/9/29	931000	767000
Stock at Interior Towns 20/9/29	423000	348000
Stock at Liverpool 20/9/29	730000	622000
Visible Supply 20/9/29	2321000	2255000
Quantity in Sight 20/9/29	2073000	1615000

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

	To-day's closing.
October	18.33—.10
December	18.73—.08
January	18.75—.09
March	18.96—.10
May	19.18—.12
Middling Spot	18.55—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	18.28—.11
December	18.58—.12
Middling Spot	18.20—.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 57,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.25
Scinde Fine	6.50
Scinde Superfine	6.75
Bengal Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.50
Oomra Good	7.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.45
Oomra Fine	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.37
Broach Fine	8.60
Broach Superfine	8.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	Today's closing.
October	16.00—.17
November	16.00—.17
January	16.20—.12
March ...	16.36—.13
May	16.53—.12
July ...	16.63—.12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.95—.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	To-day's sales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	150 bales
Sales on East Indian Cotton	150 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.97—.01
October	9.91	9.94—.01
November		9.92—.01
December		9.97—.01
January	9.94	9.97—.01
February		9.99—.01
March	10.01	10.05—.01
April		10.05—.01
May		10.09—.01
June		10.08—.01
July		10.07—.02
August		10.02—.02
September		9.97—.02
Middling Spot		10.31 unchgd

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 21.

Silver—Market is quietly steady To-days Price.

Spot	23 7/16.
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 21.

To-day's Rate.

Interest, day to day loans 3-1 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 day's market loans 4 1/2 percent.

To-days Price.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6 1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 21.

T T Berlin on London 20.35 1/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08 3/4
T T Brussels on London 34.87
T T Madrid on London 32.84
T T Milan on London closed
T T Berne on London 25.15
T T Paris on London 123.86
T T London on Prague 163.77

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON Sept. 21

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 45/4-1/2, Novemper Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 45/3 November S'ment. Paid.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48/3 Sept/Oct S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels 47/6 Sept/Oct S'ment. Nominal and Value.

LONDON RUBBER

LONDON Sept. 21

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 10.5/16D. Sellers.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN ADVERTISE IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants; We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers.

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

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501 " 800 " ... 3.20
801 to 1000 in. ... ₹ 2.80
1000 " 1500 " ... 2.40
Above 1500 " ... 2.00

The Short-cut to Business Success is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

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THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to: THE SECRETARY, CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid

Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
28 Sept.	Morea* ..	ALL	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.
25th „	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.
27th „	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
28th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder,Dwarka and C Mandvi.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
@TokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru..	26th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co, Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

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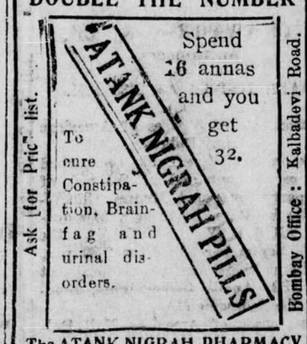

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¾ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page, Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

A R992

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of ten, from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2367 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1887

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach Gujarati and English from 5 to 7 p. m. Gujarati prefered. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2356, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R 1886

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C 32883

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C 1884

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

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M 32779

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THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Musjid Siding, No. 78, Frere Road, opposite Princes Dock Clock Tower, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1929 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON,
Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September, 1929, to 30th September, 1929, both days inclusive.

32334

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1274 of 1928.
LONG CAUSE.

MAHIPATRAM GOVINDJI RAVAL ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Seth KASAMALLY F. THANAWALA ..... Defendant.

To,
Seth KASAMALLY F. THANAWALA, Esquire,
The Defendant herein.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the above suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 1,823-5-0 with interest on Rs. 1,502-1-0 at 9 per cent. per annum from 15th March, 1928, till judgment a sum of Rs. 1,813 by way of damages and a sum of Rs. 931 with interest on Rs. 766 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th March, 1928, till judgment, costs and interest and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of October, 1929, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim. Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Please take further notice that you are hereby required to file your Written Statement of defence and serve a copy of the same on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1929.

RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
Address:—
373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

32885

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVJI RAMJI LAXMIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property known as La Bonita to our client free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having or making any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, transfer, exchange, gift, trust, possession, lien, bequest, lease, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Examiner Press Building, No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Warden Road, Breach Candy, admeasuring 1713 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Damodar Ramji, on the South by a passage, on the West by the said Warden Road, Breach Candy and on the North by the property of the said Damodar Ramji and which said piece or parcel or ground forms part of the registered survey Nos. 676 and 681 of Pension and Tax in the Books of the Collector of Bombay and Cadastral Survey No. 692 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and is assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 3510 (1) AA and formerly street No. 27-A and now street No. 75.

Dated this 21st day of September 1929.

JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32888

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1699 of 1929.

SHANKER VITHAL APTE, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a building contractor, residing at Kelewadi, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other creditors of the deceased Merwanji Manekji Mistri, ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) FRAMROZE M. MISTRY, (2.) PHIROZSHAH MERWANJI MISTRY, and (3.) BOMANSHAH MERWANJI MISTRY, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, heirs and legal representatives of Merwanji Manekji Mistry, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid .. Defendants.

To,
All the Creditors of Merwanji Manekji Mistry (deceased).

Notice under O. 1 Rule VIII.

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 2nd day of September, 1929, Notice is hereby given under O. 1 Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the plaintiff herein against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other creditors of the deceased Merwanji Manekji Mistry for an order

(a) that the defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Merwanji Manekji Mistry may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 22,000/- with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of this suit;
(b) that the estate of the said deceased Merwanji Manekji Mistry may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court;
(c) that the defendants may be ordered to make full and complete disclosure of all the properties of the deceased;
(d) that the defendants may be ordered to render a true and complete account of the estate of the said deceased.
(e) that for the purposes aforesaid all necessary directions may be given accounts taken enquiries made and orders passed;
(f) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants their agents and servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or otherwise disposing of in any manner whatsoever the estate of the deceased;
(g) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the estate of the deceased with all usual necessary powers.
(h) that the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for;
(i) that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 9th day of October, 1929.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 20th day of September, 1929.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32884

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PILES BALM DEPOT.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 649 of 1927.

Dr. KAIKHUSHRU NUSSERWANJI SAHIAR and Bai JAIJI, his wife ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

RAJARAM JUKARAM Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Monze Manori in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, Zilla Thana, bearing

Entry No.	S. No.	Pot No.	Area	Assessment.
2397(e)	253	1	1-1 3/4	6-0-0

with cocoanut tree and other trees therein and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Robert Jugel, on or towards the West, South and North by the Sea shore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

32886

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADNEEGADY, SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the Court's Order dated 8th August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, admeasuring about 97 square yards, bearing formerly, Collector's Old No. 577, 577, Rent Roll No. 2083, last Rent Roll No. 6238, Old Survey No. 922, New Survey No. 2254, Cadastral Survey No. 399 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 11 and now B Ward No. 1604, Street Nos. 322-326 and bounded on the East by Samuel Street, on the West by De Souza Street, on the North formerly by the house of Thucker Chapsey Lowjee and now by the property of Purshotum Goculdas and on the South formerly by the shed of Thucker Gunjoo Nowlanee and now by the property of Karsondas Nathu Jadhavji.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 265.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
—:o:—
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
(S.T.).

Auction sale of 5 cases of American Nail Pullers.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 23rd September 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

Five cases of American Nail Pullers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE LAST WARNING.
Starring.
LAURA LA PLANTE.
A Picture that will chill you with its spooky thrills as it warms you with its daring drama. It's more thrilling than "The Cat and the Canary." SEE IT!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE—AND—HEAR
TENDER LOIN
The most Thrilling Underworld Melodrama:
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO
CONARD NAGEL
MITCHELL LEWIS
WARNER BROS.
TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6/30 and 10 p.m
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Whirlwind Dancers
In New Dances
WITH CINEMA
"FASIONS FOR WOMEN"
Starring
ESTHER RALSTON.
Also
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Latest Topical
Calcutta pays homage to the late
JATINDRANATH DAS
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW
At 8/15 p.m

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
The serial of all serials:
"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"
SECOND INSTALMENT!
Further 6 Reels!
Also Showing
"TROUBLES OF A BRIDE"
A Mixture of Laughs and thrills!
Fox Drama in 5 Reels.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
OUR SPECIAL TOPICAL
Showing
Funeral Procession Scenes
Of the Late
JATIN DAS.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

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INDIAN STATESMEN
DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS.

Now that the question of the future of Indian States and their place in the Constitution of the country are being widely discussed, this volume of Indian Satesmen is of more than ordinary interest to politicians and laymen alike.

CONTENTS.—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharri, Sir K.. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chander Dutt, Sir Seshia Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad. With portraits.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS
JUDGES, POLITICIANS, REFORMERS.

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patricts who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen.

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulia Mahomed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shan, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Sir Abbur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, & The Ali Brothers. With Portraits.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS
POETS, PUBLICISTS AND MINISTERS.

An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satihianathan, Dr. Imadud Din, Kehemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamiknnu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee Meeting, New Council Hall, Apollo Bander, Fort.
University, Final M.B.B.S., (Part I) Results: 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 24.

Schools Committee Meeting. 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The B. P. T. Indian Officers' Dinner will come off at the Wellingdon Sports Club at 8-0 p.m. to-day (Monday).

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in Aug. last was 860; males being 720 and 140 females.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

Vishwanath Sangit Mandali gave a dramatic performance in aid of the New English School, Manmad, on the 18th of September. The Theatre was fully crowded, and this shows the sympathy of the public towards this new school.

DR. NAG'S LECTURE.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when a lecture, on "Indian Art and Archaeology" will be given by Dr. Kalidas Nag. It will be illustrated by lantern slides, if arrangements can be made.

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING.

A sum of Rs. 10,501-0-0 has been received by the Trustees of Shri Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Boarding, as a donation, to the Boarding, from Messrs. Hirji Bhojraj and sons, in memory of late Messrs. Vasanji Hirji, Keshavji Hirji and Kunverji Hirji.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Students of Bombay are hereby requested to assemble to-day (Monday), at Chowpaty to express their feelings about the death of Rev. Phongyi Wizaya and to join the procession at about 11 a.m., that will commence from that spot.

LATE JITENDRANATH DAS.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Bhojan Mandal a public meeting will be held at Vile Parle in Parbshwar Temple to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m., when Bhojan will be performed in memory of the late Deshbandhu Jitendranath Das and also fast will be observed by the members of Bhojan Mandal.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall:—(1) On Tuesday, Yoga Darshan, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.). (2) From Wednesday to Friday, Upanishad, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.). (3) From Tuesday to Saturday, Geeta, 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (B. T.).

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of August, 1929:—The total attendance was 3,095; out of which 2,242 were males, and 853 were females. 53 cases were operated. The average daily attendance was 114 during 27 working days of the month.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Catholics of Bassein will be held on Sunday, (the 29th instant), at Thomas Baptista School Hall, papdi, Bassein at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to express sympathy and regret at the unexpected death of Dr. John Edmond D'Almeida of Thana, and to offer condolence and sympathy with his widow and family.

SPORTS FOR NAVARATRA FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Loka-Hitawadi Sangha, organizing Navaratra Mahotsava at Dadar, sports are arranged with entrance fee per item. The last day of entry is fixed as 30th inst. The time and place will be announced later on. These desirous of taking part in these sports should communicate with Mr. K. G. Vagal, 550K, Hasali Tank, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Historical Society, and their friends, will be held in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to public. A paper will be read by Mr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., on Harshavardhana in Karnataka.

WEEK END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

M. H. Visram & N. D. Marshall Scores Centuries

The Cricket this week were characterized by a series of draws. On Sunday the Bombay Gym. on their own ground suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Dr. Kanga's XI. The visitors batted first and put up a total of 262 runs of which N. D. Marshall contributed a brilliant century (not out). The Gym. replied with 58 runs.

At the Islam Gym. playing for the home side on Saturday, their popular erstwhile skipper M. H. Visram also scored an attractive century mostly as the result of good clean drives. The Catholic Gym. again gave a good account of themselves, this time against the Islam Gym., and had time permitted Hindu Gym. would have registered a victory against the redoubtable Elphinstone Cricket Club as the result of some good batting by Jai.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS V. PARSI GYM.

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB:

S. A. Shete, b. Tarapore	19
A G Kazi, c. Baria, b. Mody	33
J D Cabinetmaker, c. Mody, b. Nariman	8
K V Shevde, b. Tarapore	2
D. A. Shete, b. Nariman	5
D P Dadachanji, b. Nariman	0
S A Shete, c. Dastur, b. Nariman	2
D D Rajadhyay, c. Katch, b. Mody	3
C D Bilimoria, S Mody, b. Nariman	2
R B Karkade, b. Nariman	0
M Ismail (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

F N Tarapore, 2 wkts. for 21 runs.
F K Nariman 6 wkts for 45 runs
K J Mody 2 wkts. for 5 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 32; 2 for 47; 3 for 58; 4 for 67; 5 for 67, 6 for 77; 7 for 82; 8 for 84; 9 for 84; 10 for 84.

PARSI GYM.

F K Nariman, b. Ismail	26
P M Kateli, b. S. A. Shete	30
R K Marzban, b. S A Shete	42
F N Tarapore, c. Cabinetmaker b. S A Shete	35
F M Bharucha (not out)	4
K J Mody b. S A Shete	11
S R Mody (not out)	0
H N Baria, M J Mukadam, N F Bilia, and M. Dastur Did not play.	
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

S A Shete 4 wkts. for 5 runs.
M. Ismail 1 wkt. for 19 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 42; 2 for 74; 3 for 127; 4 for 138; 5 for 152.

ISLAM GYM. V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

—:o:—

ISLAM GYM.:

Shafli, b. Tarapore	11
A Khairaz, b. Tarapore	2
H. Khairaz, b. Tarapore	9
A Hakim b. Tarapore	0
M H Visram (not out)	101
S M Kadri b. A Peerbhoy	22
T T Barodawalla st., b. A Peerbhoy	9
A R Kadar (not out)	3
Did not bat: Ratlawalla, Hirji, A R Fyzee.	
Extras	1
Total (for 6 wkts.)	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Tarapore 4 wkts for 35 runs.
A Peerbhoy 2 wkts. for 51 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 5; 2 for 14; 3 for 14; 4 for 35; 5 for 101; 6 for 129.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 5; 2 for 14; 3 or 14; 4 for 35; 5 for 101; 6 for 129.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

J C Engineer c. Shafli b. Hakim	4
Bailor, b. Haji	4
Tata, b. Hakim	1
A Peerbhoy (not out)	46
S. Merchant (run out)	9
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wkts.)	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

A Hakim 2 wkts. for 21 runs.
A Haji 1 wkt. for 24 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 9; 2 for 11; 3 for 13; 4 for 76.

HINDU GYM. "B" V. MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

—:o:—

HINDU GYM. 'B':

R S Nayak c. Sukhatanker, b. Mastaker	6
K P Dargalkar l.b.w. Bapat	11
M G Shroff (run out)	16
N D Engineer (not out)	68
S R Desai, b. Bapat	0
Nandu Joshi l.b.w. Tembalkar	0
A N Gokhale c. Kanvinde b. Tembalkar	0
R G Marfatia c. Karwinde b. Bapa t	10
T G Rane (not out)	24
Did not bat:— B D Merchant. B K Shah.	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts.)	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Mastaker 1 wkt. for 46 runs.
Bapat 3 wkts. for 58 runs.
P. B. Tembalkar 2 wkts. for 9 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 12; 2 for 28; 3 for 34; 4 for 36; 5 for 51; 6 for 51; 7 for 72.

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Sukhatanker ct. Rane, b. Shah	0
Bhidye b. Despande	24
Apte b. Deshpande	15
Mastakar b. Deshpande	2
Tembulkar c. Engineer, b. Deshpande	2
Kanvinde (not out)	19
Gharat (not out)	21
Did not bat: Bapat, Sawant, Spertukde, Navalkar.	
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wkts.)	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

B K Shah 1 wkt. for 38 runs.
R K Deshpande 4 wkts. for 30 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 21; 3 for 29; 4 for 43; 5 for 52.

PARSI GYM. vs. MAHARASHTRA GYM. POONA.

—:o:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A J Doctor, b Nazirali	0
S H Mehta, c and b Nazirali	40
F E Kapadia, l.b.w. Patti	0
J F Havewalla, b Patti	21
J S Elavia, l.b.w. Patti	8
R K Marzban, b Nazirali	29
F M Kateli, b Nazirali	7
E S Mistry, c and b Patel	20
B J Saklatvala, l.b.w. Patti	17
P H Daruwalla, not out	3
M B Wacha, bit wkt. b Patel	0
Extras	10
Total	155

Bowling Analysis:—
Nazirali, 4 wkts. for 57 runs.
Patti, 4 wkts for 53 runs.
Patel, 2 wkts for 35 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 0; 2 for 11; 3 for 44; 4 for 62; 5 for 104; 6 for 114; 7 for 115; 8 for 146; 9 for 154; 10 for 155.

MAHARASHTRA GYM. POONA.

D Narayan, c Kapadia, b Havewalla	5
A R Khan, l.b.w. Havewalla	12
J K Patel, b Wacha	4
H Q Razak, b Mistry	23
S Nazirali, not out	42
V Patti, c Daruvalla, b Havewalla	9
S M Elias, b Elavia	2
R R. Khan, not out	1
Did not bat:—D T Gupte, A K Dhere, R G Pardeshi.	
Extra	3
Total (for 6 wkts.)	101

Bowling Analysis:—
J F Havewalla, 3 wkts. for 31 runs.
M B Wacha, 1 wkt for 37 runs.
E S Mistry, 1 wkt for 13 runs.
J S Elavia, 1 wkt. for 5 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 12; 2 for 17; 3 for 37; 4 for 60; 5 for 83; 6 for 94.

CATHOLIC GYM. Vs. ISLAM GYM.

—:o:—

CATHOLIC GYM

R Fairman, b. Mohinddin	28
J Abreo, c. Rotawalla, b. Hapim	56
P Pereira l. b. w. Botawalla	14
P A Kanicham, not out	45
J O Gonsalves, c. Botawalla b. Hakim	3
A C Pereira, l. m. w. Botawalla	7
A D'Souza, l. b. w. Botawalla	12
Maxmillan, not out	36
DID NOT BAT. L. Bunyan C. Fernandez D'Silva	
Extras	13
Total (for 6 wkts.)	214

Bowling Analysis.
A U Botawalla, 3 wkts for 89 runs.
A Hakim 2 wkts for 43 runs.
Mohinddin 1 wkt. for 19 runs

ISLAM GYM.

A G Khan, b. D'Silva	33
G. Kazrani, l. Kanickam, b. A C Pereira	37
A A Fyzee, b. P N Pereira	0
A A Hakim, b. A C Pereira	11
M H Visram b. A C Pereira	0
A U Botawalla, b. A C pereira	5
M Mohinddin, not out	7
S M Kadri run out	0
DID NOT BAT A G Kazi Y Hirji J A Shakoor	
Extra	3
Total (for 7 wkts)	96

Bowling Analysis
A C Pereira 4 wkts for 20 runs
P D'Silva 1 wkt. for 20 runs.
P N Pereira 1 wgt for 16 runs

ELPHINSTONE C. C. Vs. HINDU GYM.

—:o:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

S N Gandhi b. B R Kagal	3
D P Tata b. Gawanker	33
B E Kapadia, b. C M Rana	40
J N Elavia, c Pawaskar, b. Gawnker	17
S A Daruwala, b. Gawanker	49
T R Parekh b. Gawanker	10
S M Sarveyar c. Pawasker b. C M Rana	5
H P Mistry b. C M Rana	0
F S Pavri, c. V. Merchant b. C M Rana	6
B S Bhapoo, not out	2
K H Marolia run out	2
Extras	13
Total	180

Bowling Analysis
B R Kagal 1 wkt for 23 runs
G B Gawanker 4 wkts. for 35 runs
C M Rana 4 wkts for 53 runs
Fall of wkts:—1 for 10; 2 for 57; 3 for 101; 4 for 105; 5 for 123; 6 for 138; 7 for 143; 8 for 169; 9 for 176; 10 for 180;

HINDU GYM.

C N Mehta c. B E Kapadia, b. Bhappu	5
K G Pardeshi b. Elavia	30
S K Pawasker st. Pavri, b. S Daruwala	22
V M Merchant c. Pavri b. Bhappu	41
L P Jai st. Pavri b. Bhappu	57
J V Dabholkar not out	3
R R Wadker not out	0
DID NOT BAT C M Rana D D Hindleker B R Kagal G B Gawanker	
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wkts)	160

Bowling Analysis
B Bhappu 3 wkts for 41 runs
J Elavia 1 wkt for 63 runs
S Daruwala 1 wkt for 42 runs
Fall of wkts:—1 for 17; 2 for 42; 3 for 90; 4 for 143; 5 for 160

DR. KANGA'S XI v. BOMBAY GYM

—:o:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

S H Colah c Lucas b Whalley	9
J A Dadyseth c Spens b McLeod	21
P Mehta b Whalley	0
N Nagarwala c & b Whalley	19
D Havewala c Bretherton b Holmstrom	41
N D Marshall not out	116
P E Palia c & b Milne	12
H J Vajifdar c Milne b Whalley	6
Dr. H D Kanga b Milne	10
A S Irani b Milne	9
M Patel b Whalley	3
Extras	16
Total	262

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

T N Whalley 6 wkts for 93 runs.
R H McLeod 1 wkts for 70 runs.
F R Holmstrom 1 wkt for 36 runs.
H F Milne 2 wkts for 23 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 16; 2 for 16; 3 for 52; 4 for 78; 5 for 128; 6 for 153; 7 for 165; 8 for 190; 9 for 218; 10 for 262.

BOMBAY GYM.

E H Pogson b Irani	1
B R T Greer, b Patel	7
Capt. Bretherton c Havewala b Irani	1
W E Lucas b Patel	5
A C Greenfield b Patel	0
R H McLeod l.b.w Colah	6
H F Milne st Dadyseth b Marshall	3
A L Spens not out	12
F R Holmstrom b Colah	1
M Scott st Dadyseth b Irani	9
T N Whalley st Dayseth b Irani	8
Extras	4
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A S Irani 4 wkts for 27 runs.
M Patel 3 wkts for 10 runs.
N D Marshall 1 wkt for 0 runs.
S H Colah 2 wkts for 0 runs.
Fall of wkts: 1 for 7; 2 for 13; 3 for 13; 4 for 13; 5 for 22; 6 for 27 7 for 28; 8 for 34; 9 for 52; 10 for 58.

ADVANCE SWADESHI GOODS

—:o:—

Heavy Rush at Youth League Bazar

For the last two days the Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Baug of the Bombay Youth League seems to have become the centre of public attraction in Bombay. Unprecedented rush of visitors continued on Sunday and it is estimated that more than 6000 persons visited the Bazar yesterday.

The various articles exhibited in the Bazar set one furiously a thinking. For both in variety and workmanship they appear in every sense equals, if not actually superior to the foreign imported goods.

THE KHADI STALLS.

Every inch of available space in the hall has been taken up by various Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers. Prominent among the stalls ranks the one belonging to the Youth League where the Lady Volunteers are having an exceedingly busy time and exceedingly bright sales. The Rashtriya Stree Sabha's Khadi stall also was unusually crowded, being in charge of Mrs. Goshi and Mrs. Perin Captain. Miss Kurshed Banu Nowroji, was about the hardest worked person in the Bazar and seem to be present almost everywhere; Miss Shirin Jijibhoy was similarly occupied with decorations of the premises. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta is looking after the entertainment section. Miss Mithuben Petit's stall was also a hot favourite.

ARTICLES ON SHOW..

One other stall that excited great interest was the stall of the Gold Filled Button Company whose leather goods provoked general appreciation. Their suit cases specially were much admired and it was a pleasure to see the various attractive leather commodities on display.

Paris Powder stall was also well patronised. Among the other stalls Godrej's soaps, Ajani Locks and Scissors Patanwala's perfumeries, Kohinoor Eau De Cologne, Dr. Writer's chocolates and confectionary, Kale's; Johnson's and International Co's inks, Bombay Soap Factory's soaps, Cocogem, Calcutta Horn Co's various attractive goods such as buttons, combs, vanity cases etc., Shah's medallians photos and Sirdar Chemicals did good sales. Particular mention must be made of the excellent assortment of different types of brushes manufactured by the Aryan Brush Co. as also the various articles like Fountain Pens, Hurricane Lamps, Hair oils, etc., displayed by the Hindi Vastu Prasarak Mandal.

On the whole one can say without hesitation that the Swadeshi Bazar is a strikingly successful show and in many respects is an improvement on its predecessor at the Jinnah Hall.

The attractive entertainment programmes every evening lends further attraction to the function. The Bazar will continue till the 2nd of October which is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and is opened everyday between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

—:o:—

At the Bombay Youth League

SWADESHI BAZAR

at

MADHAV BAUG

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Prof. Deshikachari will give a

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

and

Mr. Rustom Dhondy will play on

—:o:—

THE HARMONIUM

Rare opportunity for visitors.

SEND-OFF TO MASONIC BROTHER

—:o:—

MR. SAUDAGAR'S DEPARTURE FOR LAHORE.

A large number of masons of Lodge Bhore Ghaut No. 3465 E. C. met with their families in the Mongini's Dining Hall on Saturday evening to accord a hearty send-off to Bros. Saudagar Singh of the International General Electric Company, prior to his departure for Lahore.

Rt. Wor. Bros. N. T. Jangalwalla, in proposing the toast of the guest said Bro. Saudagar Singh saw the light of freemasonry in America three years ago and was a staunch mason. He was related to Sardar Jogindra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Industry in Punjab and came from a noble family. The brethren of the Lodge Bhore Ghaut regretted very much at his parting from them and wished him a very happy and prosperous career in Punjab. Rt. Wor. Bro. Jangalwalla also thanked Bro. Ranjit Singh, the host of the evening, for arranging the farewell meeting.

Bro. Saudagar Singh thanked the host and the brethren for the banquet arranged in his honour and assured them that if any of them came to Punjab or Kashmir he would be always pleaded to extend his hospitality After he returned from America, he was for fourteen months in Bombay and whenever he was amongst the masons he found himself always at home. He thought that freemasonary was the best instrument in bringing all castes and creeds in a common brotherhood.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

—:o:—

The 33rd annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for the year 1928-1929, will be held at the Headquarters on Sunday (29th instant), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), to adopt the annual report and Balance Sheet for the year 1928-1929, to elect the Managing Committee for the year 1929-1930 and to transact other business of which due notice has been given. Nominations for election to the Managing Committee should be sent on or before 22nd instant.

BYCULLA WARD DISTRICT C. C.

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of this Committee will be held at the office of the Committee at No. 2, Bapty Road, on Sunday (the 6th October), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the report and the audited statement of accounts; to elect the office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club Ltd: at the Turf Club House on Saturday The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended the Races in State on Saturday.

HASHIM KHAN DENIES DEFEAT

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN AT ALI KHEL

SIMLA, Sept. 21

Hashim Khan is staying at Guest House at Parachinar. Interviewed he denied having been defeated and stated his object was to go to Tirah.

Nadir Khan is still at Ali Khel. It is reported that after distribution of Ammunition at Hatoon cantonment, about 300 Waziris escaped stealthily and have probably returned home. It is believed many Waziris joined Nadir Khan only to secure arms. Hashim Khan's defeat has caused a great set back to Mohmand's advance.

Ali Ahmad Jan's son arrived here to-day and is staying at the Government guest house.—A. P.

SANTA CRUZ PAYS HOMAGE TO JATIN

—:o:—

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PROCESSION.

—:o:—

A public meeting was held on Friday at Viller Villa under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Youth League, Sjt. J. K. Mehta presiding. The school children after their triumphant procession in the morning were anxiously waiting to hear what their leaders had to say about Sjt. Jatin Das.

Sjt. J. K. Mehta made a feeling speech and paid a glowing tribute to that gallant Jatin, whose courage, perseverence and suffering should evoke esteem in the eyes of all young men and women of India who aspired for India's liberation. He appealed to the audience to strengthen the Congress and Youth organizations in the country to commemorate Sjt. Jatin's only desire.

Sjt. Dhirajlal Modi paid a glowing to the great soul of Sjt. Jatindas and explained how he suffered for the uplift of India's teeming millians who were going without food and clothing.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram said, if they had patience, perseverence and the love to sacrifice even life for India's liberation, they could easily win Swaraj within a short time. The only method through which India could achieve Swaraj, he said, was the method of Non-voilent and Non-Co-operation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The Boycott of foreign cloth programme forms the crux of that method.

Mrs. Gangabehn Patel and a girl student who took prominent part in the School strike and procession also spoke.

After Sjt. Upasik, the teacher of the Depressed Class School, conducted by the Congress Committee, had sung the National Authem, the meeting dispersed amidst cries of "Jatin Das Ki Jai!", "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

—:o:—

MOVE TO MAKE AGRICULTURE OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

Mr. Apabhai Ganpatidas Desai has sent the following letter dated 20th instant, to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay:—

"It is highly essential that agriculture should be made one of the optional subjects in the Matriculation Examination and for that purpose a Committee should be appointed to prepare the necessary curriculam as early as possible. The Punjab University has already made Agriculture one of the optional subjects in the Matriculation Examination. If this subject is so prescribed for the Matriculation Examination then I am sure the University will be doing a great good atleast to fifty per cent of the students of this Presidency in which more than three-fourth of the population follows Agriculture as a vocation."

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Madras—An anonymous donor has placed in the hands of the President of the Madras Corporation Rs. 5,000 as a nucleus for a civic Library to be established in Madras. The Finance Committee has accepted the offer which will be placed before the Corporation Council shortly—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—An emergency meeting of the Ahmedabad Postal Union was held on Saturday. The President Mr. Navinchandra eulogised the selfless work of the late Mr. Mukherji particularly his services to the postal staff and a resolution recording his sincere work for the uplift of the condition of the Post and R. M. S. Staff was passed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1929.

Sovereignty of the People

—:o:—

The speech of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal at the opening of the Bhopal Legislative Council on Saturday last was remarkable for its sincerity, its frankness, its thoughtfulness and the deep love the Prince feels for his people and his country. The speech bears ample testimony to those noble qualities of the Prince to which no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi recently gave a warm tribute. Addressing himself to the officials under him, he said: "Remember that when Providence has invested me with the right to rule over this State and you with the authority which you derive from me to administer its affairs it is all the more necessary that we all should regard ourselves as nothing else but the servants of the people". This is, indeed, the highest ideal that any Ruler and his servants can place before themselves. His Highness is not content with this statement of the ideal. He is conscious that the question, however, remains how the Ruler should realise the ideal, how he should serve his people; whether he should be content with remaining an absolute monarch, a despot, however beneficent, or he should duly share the responsibilities of administration with the representatives of the people whom he wishes and professes to serve.

His Highness' answer to this vital question is one with which we may not fully agree but which does great credit to a ruler who is proud of the fact that he has been brought up as a democrat and as a Nationalist. Referring to British India His Highness said: "We of Indian States have declared more than once that our full sympathies are with them in their aspirations towards the attainment of Dominion Status within the Empire. I have spoken these words in sincere and cordial relationship in token of which I further add that the Princes will be prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate and to bring their States into line with British India in any honourable, fair and just settlement which will conduce to the welfare of our Motherland and the good of the Empire. We fully realise our obligations to our country, and I have no hesitation in saying that we regard it our foremost duty to see that we are not a drag on her." These are noble words and they go much further to re-assure the Indian public regarding the attitude of the Indian Princes than the utterance of any Indian Prince that has been made so far. So far as the States themselves are concerned, His Highness fully realises that in order to ensure that they are not a drag on the country, "we who are already self-governed must endeavour to the extreme limit of our capacity to secure where it does not already exist in the States that peace, contentment and prosperity of the people for which British India is struggling." It is necessary to say just at this stage that what British India is struggling for is not merely Indian Government but Self-Government in the sense of Indian Responsible Government and that in this sense the States can hardly be said to be self-governed already.

That His Highness himself is conscious of this fact is evident from his keen desire to emphasize that the Princes are, by no means, opposed to the principles of democracy, but only to an immediate change to democracy. "we are opposed to its principles. We do so because we believe that a fully democratic Government can only be successful in a country where a very large number of the people know what is best for them. An honest examination of our conditions, I am afraid, reveals that at the present stage of our moral, mental and physical development, this is not the case with us." May not something be wrong with the examination itself? It is surprising, indeed, to be told that a very large number of people in India do not know even what is best for them. And, even if the statement is true, there must be something grievously wrong with the system of government which after centuries of trial, still leaves them ignorant of what is best for them, and it is time a different method was tried under which the people could have some voice in their own government, under which they could tell their would-be servants how best they could be served. Whatever may have been the case in the past, the people all over the world have now realised that Swaraj is their birth-right. And nothing on earth can prevent them from claiming and winning their birth-right by all possible, peaceful and legitimate means. Complete recognition of the sovereignty of the people can alone be the lasting basis of peace, contentment and prosperity. It is for the people of Indian States to determine how this sovereignty is to be expressed. If they, of their own free will, determine that an immediate change to democracy is not advisable, they will have the best wishes of the people of British India with them in their trial of a constitution based, as His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal wishes the administration of every Indian State to be based, on true Indian ideals of kingship. However the people of Indian States choose, one thing is certain and that is that in India of the immediate future there is no room for autocracy, for maladministration by a ruler who lends himself to the belief that, to quote the eloquent words of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, "he is at liberty arbitrarily to sacrifice the rights and interests of his subjects, in order to satisfy his personal whims and caprices." It is this emphasis laid on this aspect of the relation of the Indian Prince to the people of his State which makes the speech of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal one of the outstanding and most statesmanlike utterances of our time.

Help Nadir Khan

—:o:—

The latest advices from Peshawar indicate that in the long-drawn out battles in Afghanistan between the forces of reaction and those of enlightened democratic progress, there are now great chances of the latter slowly winning their way to victory. General Nadir Khan stands as the recognised champion of progress. He and his associates are striving against heavy odds to oust the robber chief Bachcha from Kabul and what is urgently needed at present to make them march to victory rapidly is generous financial assistance. We hope the veteran general's appeal to Indians to render such help will evoke a prompt response in this country. Timely financial succour will help him in the better organisation of his forces and the solidification of his friendships. It is rumoured that a new agreement of "amity and friendship" was signed recently between the Shinwaris and the Afridis as a result of which a combined "lashkar" was to march to Ali Khel for helping Nadir Khan. Mulla Akhunzada, the head of the Orakzais, has already left for Ali Khel. Hemmed in on all sides by these tribes who have now declared their willingness to assist Nadir Khan, it should not be difficult for Bachcha to be dislodged from his stronghold at Kabul and introduce in Afghanistan again progressive rule, thus continuing the noble work the foundations of which were laid by the entrepid Amanullah.

Whose Interests?

—:o:—

It will be recalled that when Sir Arthur Froom was appointed at the last session of the International Labour Conference as one of India's advisory representatives, protests were made immediately by Indian business interests against his nomination and the Credentials Committee of the Conference made remarks concerning the appointment, which must not have been particularly pleasing to the Government of India. And yet at the 13th International Labour Conference which will shortly meet at Geneva, they have again nominated Mr. Brown, "a non-national who represents interests directly conflicting with Indian interests," as the cable of protest sent to the President and Executive of the Conference by the Committee of the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce pertinently points out. The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has also wired its protest against the appointment to the Government of India but we hope Indian Chambers of Commerce all over the country will lodge their protests direct at Geneva. We presume that at Geneva they desire to have the views of genuine representatives of Indian employers and employees, not of those voicing the view-point of foreign vested interests busy exploiting the economic resources of this country.

Suspicious

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet towards the urgent question of taking a practical step forward in the reduction of armaments as the result of an International Conference. A Tokyo message states that the Japanese Government decided on Friday to intimate to the conveners of the proposed Five Powers Conference for the limitation of naval armaments that unless an invitation to such Conference is received by Japan by end of October, it will request a delay in its inauguration. Why the Japanese Government should want three months to prepare for it is a mystery, unless it be the case that the England of the East is anxious to pursue the tactics which her prototype in the West has been adopting all these years in discussing naval armaments, a policy from which the MacDonald Government have made a happy and definite departure.

INDIA'S NEED FOR WOMEN WORKERS

—:o:—

URGENCY OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

(By S. R. H.)

Some months ago an instructive article by Mr. L. K. Phadnis appeared in the columns of the "Chronicle", on the subject of Educated Women and Public Life. While he hailed with joy and hope the advent of some of our women in the arena of public life, he could not at the same time suppress his feeling of discontent at the fact that these are only rare exceptions to the general rule. That the education of our women is one of the most vital factors in nation building is coming to be realised more and more by all classes of people. But when it comes to the question of what the aims and methods of women's education ought to be, there is at once conflict of opinion and divergency of ideals. We should not be surprised therefore, if we hear some dissenting voices when we say that, above all things, the preparation for citizenship should be the guiding principle in all education, whether it be that of men or women.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE.

It is true that any scheme of education for women should aim at producing noble wives, trained mothers, and skilled managers of the household. But it cannot stop with this. There are various spheres of activities in which the same tenderness, sympathy and steadfast devotion which hold their sway over the household should make themselves felt and be a potent influence for good. Considering the present state of the country in which only a very small proportion of the women population receive even such preliminary education as would enable them to play their role in the family ideally, we cannot for some time to come expect to find many women who have had the benefit of a sound higher education.

DUTY TOWARDS LESS EDUCATED SISTERS.

Such being the case, it would be an immense loss to the country if the few women who come out of our Universities should aim at nothing more than bettering their economic condition by competing with men in all forms of public employment. The above remark does not refer to the ordinary educated women who are forced to earn a living. In fact it is the duty of such women to see that they relieve the burden of those that are bound to support them. What we have in mind are the more or less exceptional women whose circumstances have enabled them to rise in point of education considerably higher than the generality of their sisters. For in such women lies the redemption of millions of their sisters and children. Women are by nature better qualified to handle the education of the young. If only our women graduates sacrifice themselves for this sacred cause, even the problem of compulsory primary education could be solved with less difficulty. Besides this, there is plenty of scope for the educated woman in various fields of social work. If one looks at the many social institutions in America, one would see that a good number of these are managed by intelligent and selfless women workers. Again when we see the results of the various social surveys conducted by some of these women we cannot help wondering at the knowledge and capacity exhibited by them. There is no reason why our educated women should be unable to follow their example provided they are given the requisite facilities and opportunities. To this end the first step will be the encouragement of all sorts of women's organisations.

INSPIRATION FROM THE PAST.

Our women need not at all be deterred by their adverse critics like Miss Mayo. On the other hand, they should turn to their past for inspiration and guidance. India can boast of having produced learned and pious ascetics who have given us their immortal philosophical writings. In the Buddhist and Jain epochs we have instances of numerous women who embraced the monastic life out of their own free will, setting aside a life of luxury and pleasure for one of sacrifice and selfless service. Still later in history we hear about many women who glorified in the military profession, and one may infer that even women politicians were not unknown in those times. Coming to modern times we have the unique instance of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has devoted all her talents and energies for the service of the Motherland. Looking at these one cannot but conclude in the words of Mrs. Besant that "India's former greatness will not return until her women obtain a larger, a freer and a fuller life." It is to the various institutions like the Indian Women's University and the Seva Sadan Society that we look up to for turning out women worthy of the country's traditions. It also rests with the women who come out of these institutions to choose whether they ought to follow in the paths of men like Prof. D. K. Karve and Mr. G. K. Devdhar who have made the emancipation of women their mission in life.

A SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR KARNATAK

—:o:—

NOT A FANTASTIC SCHEME

(By B. N. DATAR.)

II*

Sir Louis Rieu appears to have been extremely ill-informed when he contended that the whole unification scheme was fantastic and impracticable. The treatises on the subject published by the Kanarese people support the case for Karnatak Unification not on sentimental grounds but on those of sound and practical propositions. The scheme answers all the three criteria for a smooth and efficient administration, viz., contiguity of space, homogeneity of population and uniformity of language. The whole area is almost contiguous except the Districts of the Nilgiris and a few Talukas in Madras which at present are a little detached on account of the absence of direct communications; but certainly they are accessible through Canarese areas only, included in Indian States and in any case a Government that rules Sind and Aden from Bombay can hardly raise this objection with grace. Besides the problem of distance has been now-a-days considerably minimised by the rapid introduction of speedier means of communications. The area of the proposed province would be about 35,000 square miles and the population about 84 lakhs of souls. The population is homogeneous in culture and racial traditions. Kannad language is spoken by about 80 per cent. of this population. Due safeguards for the rights of linguistic and other minorities will be duly provided for. Sir Louis Rieu's contention that the problem of the finances has been absolutely slurred over is hardly correct, in view of what the framers of the Nehru Report say. They remark "Financially the position of Karnatak was very strong and even at present there was a considerable surplus in the British part of Karnatak." This surplus to the tune of above Rs. 50 lakhs remaining after meeting local expenses, would be available even in the present undeveloped state of Karnatak for running a provincial administration. Besides, Karnatak would not mind bearing the extra initial expenditure in view of the distinct advantages that it stands to gain under a separate administration.

SCHEME OUTLINED

The proposed Karnatak province will include within its borders, the seven districts of Belgaum, Dharwar Bijapur, the two Canaras, Bellary and Nilgiris, the whole of Coorg and the five Talukas of Sholapur, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Kollegal and Madakshira. The headquarters of the province will be located at Hubli or Dharwar while the local Government may annually shift its residence for fixed periods at Mangalore or Ootacamund in the interests of the southernmost and distant areas of the province. A separate university for Karnatak will be established

(Continued on page 8.)

*1st article appeared on the 17th instant.

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

German View-Point.

How has responsible public opinion in Germany viewed the "successful" termination of the Hague Conference? Much depends upon the accommodating spirit with which Germany accepts the arrangements regarding inter-allied debt settlements, a point which the "Koelnische Zeitung" desires to impress upon the Allies of the Great War. This influential journal which has steadily supported the foreign policy of Dr. Stresemann emphasizes that the agreement at the Hague is all the more remarkable because on the eve of the Conference both in France and German, "owing to very good and intelligible reasons", no hopes were entertained that it would achieve any tangible results. Now that this has been possible, let us remember, says the "Koelnische Zeitung" that "irreconcilables will always say 'no, under any circumstances' to any new proposals" but the appeal at the Hague was to "reasonable people" and Germany will be "reasonable" if too much is not expected of her. After all she too has limits to her capacity to produce and to pay.

One More Victim.

Phongyi Wizaya is one more victim of bureaucratic callousness. While undergoing imprisonment in Rangoon on a charge of sedition, he appealed to Government that he and other Phongyis in prison should be allowed, in accordance with their religious custom, to fast for two days in a month and wear yellow garments on a few religious festival days. The demand was modest but was rejected and he went on hunger-strike, because he had no other method available of pressing his demand. For four months he was suffered to go through the tortures of hunger and only when he was on death-bed did the Government relent. But it was too late to save his life. Heaven alone knows how many more victims may follow him and Jatin Das.

Bombay Women's Conference.

The Bombay Women's Conference, which was held in the Malabari Memorial Hall on Saturday, is, like many other similar conferences of women all over India, a happy and significant sign of the times and does justice to the educated women's organising capacity and zeal for social service. The presidential speech of Mrs. Sundarabai Sirur at the Conference was an eloquent plea for the educational and social rights of Indian women. Referring to what educated women could do for the uplift of their own sex and of the whole nation she said with justifiable pride: "Not only can we work peacefully together, but we even display a greater spirit of harmony in some respects specially in social activities. It may be that social work unites while politics which is pre-eminently the sphere of men's activities often has a tendency to divide". Political service, which need not be divorced from social service, is as much the duty and privilege of women as of men. And women's larger participation in politics will bring into public life more of that harmony which they have displayed in the sphere of social service.

More Educational Facilities.

The main resolutions of the Conference demanded much greater educational facilities to women, raising the marriageable age of girls so as to extend the period of their education, and "the liberalisation of the Hindu Law of inheritance in so far as its application to women is concerned". The Conference whole-heartedly supported the Sarda Bill but urged at the same time that the proper minimum marriageable age for girls and boys should be 16 and 21 years respectively. We trust the Conference will carry on a vigorous propaganda to persuade people to raise voluntarily the marriageable age of girls beyond the minimum that may now be fixed by the Legislature.

Memory Training.

Professor: "It's too bad. A man to whom I have given two courses in aids to memory has forgotten to pay me, and I can't remember his name".

INDIA'S AWAKENED WOMANHOOD

Kitchen No More their Sole Realm

THE HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE

Educational Conference Meets in Bombay

Important resolutions relating to the social and educational advancement of women were passed at the fourth session of the Bombay Women's Conference organised by the Bombay Women's Committee on educational and social reforms and held in the Malabari Hall, Gamdevi, on Saturday afternoon under the presidentship of Mrs. D. N. Sirur.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the Conference. Among those present were Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Miss Mithan Tata, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Dr. Miss Engineer, Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Bahadurji, Mr. Dalvie, Mr. Vaidya and Prof. V. G. Rao.

In the course of her presidential address Mrs. Sirur said:—

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

It is a happy sign of the times that we, women of this country, have awakened from our deep and long slumber and the dawn has set on us. We are realising the responsibility that lies on us for the advancement of our sex and have already begun attempting to solve our problems instead of leaving them entirely for the men to tackle. We ourselves are past correction. The country has to suffer for our shortcomings or gain by what is good in us. It has now become our duty to see that the future of our girls is well guarded and the chief factor that should occupy our primary attention in this respect is their education which is the true foundation of their future career.

For the last three years or so, educational conferences are held all over the country and questions as to what sort of education our girls should receive are being discussed. It is very gratifying to note that elderly ladies like H. H. the Maharani of Barcda and H. H the Begum Mother of Bhopal who are types of the ancient culture of this country have blessed our efforts by presiding over our deliberations and have given us sound advice. This fact clearly shows that those who have undertaken to solve this problem do not merely hunt after modern theories and ideas, but seek to blend them with what is best in our ancient culture.

REMOVE THE STIGMA.

There is another matter for which we might justly feel proud of ourselves. We hear it said often that while a hundred men can work together in perfect harmony, it is difficult for two women to work together even for a short time. But if we cast our glance about is, it becomes clear to us that even while men are occupied in differences such as communal or racial, we women can join hands together in a common cause. Occasions such as this Conference in which women of all castes, creeds and communities representing different interests and working in different spheres come together and co-operate with each other in finding out the way that will lead to the common good not only of our own sex but ultimately of the whole nation also, must, once and for all remove this stigma that is often levelled against us, showing that not only can we work peacefully together, but we display even a greater spirit of harmony in some respects, specially in social activities, which is the most prominent sphere that occupies our energies. It may be that social work unites while politics which is pre-eminently the sphere of men's activities often has a tendency to divide. However that may be, let us always strive to bring about and maintain a spirit of unity and raise ourselves and the men also above all differences of caste and community which have been the bane of the society.

THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

From times immemorial the women of India have led a life of sacrifice and complete self-abnegation, and they have thus not only effaced themselves, but in doing so they have effaced their sex. Moreover it is not men alone who consider woman as an inferior creature. Let us recall for a moment what sadness prevails in a family when a girl is born! But who is it that creates such fuss over it? It is we the womenfolk of the household. We make distinction in the treatment meted out to our sons and daughters. Do we not instil into the mind of the boys the idea that they are the future masters of the home and look upon the girl as a stranger, her destiny being to leave the house when she gets married, and that the girl has to satisfy herself with the crumbs that are thrown to her? Not that we have no affection for our girls; but this mentality comes naturally being the outcome of our customs that teach us that the salvation of the parents in the world as well as in the life to come depends on the boy, while a girl belongs to another family altogether. As a natural consequence of this man has got into the habit of considering himself as a superior being thinking that his comforts must come first and naturally the woman's claims are overlooked. However, inspite of all these handicaps, the woman, by her spirit of noble sacrifice, forbearance, patience and above everything else, love has so maintained her position and fulfilled her responsibility in life, that great men and leaders have gratefully borne testimony to the fact that this country has survived all the shocks it has sustained through so many centuries because of the women of this country.

Though we consider our men to be selfish, we must not forget that unlike in other countries we have not had to fight for the privileges which we are enjoying to-day; for these we must express our gratitude to the pioneers of social reform in this country who fought for our cause long before we had awakened from our deep slumber and suffered a great deal of persecution at the hands of the orthodox people.

Proceeding Mrs. Sirur said:

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I consider that primary education is absolutely necessary and indispensable to everybody. Poverty prevails on a greater scale in India than in any other country in the world, and Bombay is no exception to this. If parents through poverty or ignorance cannot afford to educate their children it is the duty of those who realise the value of education and the importance of every boy and girl going to school, to see that some provision is made which will make it possible and easy to impart elementary education to every child, and for this the introduction of compulsory and free primary education becomes one of our prime needs.

PLEA FOR CO-EDUCATION.

With regard to the ways in which primary education should be imparted the most important thing is the question of teachers. We are often led away by the delusion that teaching the three R's as are embodied in the elementary education is a very easy thing, and any person who has a fair knowledge of them would do the work efficiently. But to my mind it is this stage of education where most careful attention should be paid as to the choice of teachers. Childhood as I have said is the most important stage in our growth, and so those who are charged with the responsibility of tending this stage of growth must be persons who with their character and efficiency can leave a permanent mark on the development of the tender child. In this respect it is my humble opinion that women are most suited for this purpose. God has entrusted the nurture of infants to them and as such they can understand the peculiarity, tendencies, and weaknesses of children very well. Under the present system as adopted by the Municipality, there are separate schools for boys and girls. Primary education is the ground work of all knowledge and provides the fundamental requirements for the growth of mental faculties. As such it should be common to boys and girls. I, therefore feel that it is not necessary for the Municipality to have separate schools for boys and girls at least upto the 4th standard.

GIRLS AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Then comes the question of secondary education. Primary education is the ground work, and so as I have said is essential for all. Secondary education may not have preparation for practical life as its sole object, but there is no doubt that it helps greatly towards it. Here I feel the necessity of separate schools for girls. By this I mean not only separate places for education but also different curriculum. In secondary schools for girls subjects like domestic science, gardening, arts and crafts as well as some idea of social work should be given prominence to. Our economic condition must also be taken into consideration. Even in an advanced city like Bombay most of the girls who go to school have to do a good deal of domestic work at home in helping their mothers. If the same course is assigned for boys who can devote their sole attention to school work is set up for such girls, it becomes too great a strain on them and naturally their health suffers. This is also due to the great importance that is attached in our present educational system to examinations. Those whose health is robust enough to shoulder the hardships of examinations and who have real capacity both mental and physical may go in for them. But unfortunately it has become the sole ambition of every school going girl to compete for examinations. She feels she cannot call herself educated in the modern sense if she does not pass them. If culture and scholarships were measured by examinations then men like Rabindranath Tagore and Count Tolstoy could not be classed in the list of scholars. For these various reasons I feel, that a different course of secondary education must be devised for girls.

HIGHER COURSE OF STUDY.

The next question is about college education. The fact that we are in want of lady doctors and lady teachers naturally shows that higher education is desirable for girls. As the number of girls going to colleges is increasing I think it is desirable to have a women's college for many reasons, one of them being that girls according to the existing social conditions are not free in men's college and thus do not have the scope of cultivating their faculties in a way as would suit their peculiar temperament and capacity. Another drawback is that girls coming from mofussil have to suffer inconvenience for want of proper accommodation. Though this want is removed to a great extent by the hostels which are in existence, it would be advisable to have a women's college with a hostel attached to it. Even where there are women's colleges the girls have to go to a men's college for some special subject. According to the present system the girls go to a boy's college, but still they do not come in much contact with them by merely attending the same class, for girls have separate places allotted to them and also they have special retiring room. I am not opposed to the idea of educating boys and girls together for this system necessarily teaches our boys and girls how to behave properly in the presence of each other. Our boys are either too shy or too chivalrous and the girls too modest or too bold so as to go beyond or fall short of the natural limit of gracefulness. They should exercise a proper balance of mind and should learn how to keep their balance as it will be of immense service when they are tested in their future life. In this respect the proper guidance of professors and their wives becomes very useful and the suggestion of having lady professors is also welcome.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions moved from the Chair were passed unanimously:—

(1) This Conference is of opinion that the legal age of marriage for girls and boys should be 16 and 21 respectively. This Conference supports Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda's Bill as amended by the Select Committee as a step in this connection.

(2) This Conference puts on record its appreciation of the recommendations made by the Age of Consent Committee and urges Government to make in early effort to translate them into law.

Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji moved that the Conference was of opinion that the refusal of the Bombay Government to give sanction to the request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to extend the Compulsory Primary Education Act to B and E Wards was a highly retrograde step and urging Government to reconsider their decision and trusting that the Corporation would preserve its efforts in the direction of introducing compulsion in the rest of the wards.

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

The mover declared that the fear entertained by Government that the Corporation would not be able to bear the financial burden of introducing compulsion in B and E Wards was groundless. She asserted that the Corporation would be able to shoulder that responsibility and that its finances were sound.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that as more boys joined schools the relative expenditure per head would decrease and hence the plea put forward by Government of lack of funds was only an excuse.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

TERRORS OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Miss Shah moved that the Vernacular 4th Standard examination as conducted at present in Municipal schools should be abolished. She described how little boys and girls of Municipal schools were made to undergo the terrors of a public examination. These children were mostly under the age of 10 or 12 and their powers were not developed so as to be able to give written answers to the sometimes "stiff and puzzling" questions put to them by the examiners. This involved a great strain on the tender minds and also encouraged the habit of cramming.

Miss Bahadurji seconding the resolution said that as a member of the 4th Standard Vernacular Examination Board she had always characterised that examination as a farce.

Mrs. Choksi and Mrs. Hansa Mehta having supported, the resolution was passed.

Moved by Mrs. Choksi and seconded by Miss C. C. Thompson the following resolution was then passed:—

That the present course of Training for Matriculate Teachers is very unsatisfactory, and that the Standard of Examination should be raised and better provisions made for the actual training.

PLEA FOR WOMEN PROFESSORS.

In moving the resolution that in view of the large number of women students attending colleges in Bombay, the time had come when a woman professor should be attached to the staff of each college, part of whose work would be the general welfare of women students, Miss Gedge said that the presence of women professors in some colleges had proved a great success in the past. She emphasised that there was need of at least one woman professor in a college.

The resolution being seconded by Dr. Mistry was passed unanimously.

HOSTELS FOR LADY STUDENTS.

The next two resolutions related to hostel accommodation to lady students. Miss Kapila Khandwalla and Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar pointed out the longfelt and urgent need of having hostels attached to colleges for lady students. At present practically no college had such a hostel; the University Settlement and the Hostel run by Miss Tulaskar being the only two hostels that catered for this want.

The undermentioned resolutions were passed:—

That this Conference regrets that the condition of affiliation of colleges to the University regarding the provisions of lodgings for students has remained a dead letter so far as women students are concerned, and requests the Senate to see that all colleges affiliated to the University are suitably provided with hostel or approved lodgings for their women students and to direct the Syndicate to ask the Committees that are appointed periodically to inspect the affiliated colleges to include in their inspection report a statment showing to what extent the condition of affiliation in this regard has been fulfilled by colleges.

In view of the University ordinance requiring each colleges providing Hostel accommodation for its students and in view of the fact of the long hours and strenuous nature of work the Medical Courses entail, this Conference is of opinion that hostels for women students in the immediate vicinity of the medical colleges are a necessity and recommends that such provision should be made by the College authorities.

Miss Mithan Tata moved that the Conference was of opinion that the law of inheritance should be liberalised in its application to Hindu women. She said that this question was of vital importance to women. The position of a widow in a Hindu family was intolerable. After the death of her husband in some provinces she was not entitled to any inheritance but bare maintenance and that only if she had a son. These inequities she said must cease. In the systems in vogue in other religions and sects the widow was entitled to a definite share of her husband's property.

Ancient Hindu commentators like Yajnavalkeya had laid down that even a daughter had a right to one-fourths of the brothers share. Subsequent commentators gave another colour to that text by saying that a daughter was only entitled to marriage expenses.

Miss Tata did not want this superiority of the male over famale and said that the Hindu law must be liberally interpreted so that the mother, the widow and the daughter held at least fair inheritance rights.

The resolution was seconded and unanimously passed

The following ladies were then elected as delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay in January, 1930:—

Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Engineer, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Mrs. Kashalkar, Mrs. Annigiri and Miss C. C. Thompson.

The Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

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A MORTGAGE FOR RS. 11 LAKHS

—:o:—

ORDER AGAINST A RECEIVER.

Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court disposed of a notice of motion taken out by Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Mehta, the sixth defendant in a mortgage suit field by the Imperial Bank of India against Bai Ratanbai, widow of Tribhuvandas Varjivandas and 6 others. The applicant asked for an order giving directions to Mr. N. H. Moos, the receiver appointed in the above suit, to carry out the works of water closets on the full flushing system as required by the Bombay Municipality at the premises of the deceased at Lalwadi. He also prayed for directions to spend out of the rents or other income of the immoveable properties mortgaged to the Imperial Bank for the necessary money for the aforesaid expenses.

The suit was field by the Bank to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 11,60,558 with interest. As security for the amount, depts 1 to 5 had created a mortgage over several immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the late Tribhuvandas, of which the defendants were executors. Among these properties were several chawls situate at Parel mostly occupied by the working classes.

Prior to the appointment of the receiver in the suit, the defendants were served by the municipality to convert the water closets in the said Lalwady chawls from the basket system into the full flushing system. The receiver on coming into possession, applied to Court for directions as to how he should meet the expenses, amounting to Rs. 25,000; and the chamber judge authorised him to raise a loan on a mortgage of the property. But the Imperial Bank, objected on the ground that as the property was already mortgaged to them, a second mortgage to raise a loan would be illegal.

As a result of this hitch, the applicant who owes Rs. 2 lakhs to the Bank and is a co-defendant with the executors, made the present application.

His Lordship directed the receiver to meet the expenses out of the rents and income of the property mortgaged to the Bank.

TRAVANCOREANS CELEBRATES "ONAM"

—:o:—

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT PAREL

The celebration of "Onam," the national festival of Malabar, by the Travancore Association, Bombay, provided a pleasant evening to quite a cosmopolitan gathering which included several non-Travancoreans also. The function took place on Sunday at Bachubai Building, Parel. After light refreshment and a programme of music, the guests of evening formed themselves into a meeting. Mr. Pothan Joseph introduced to the audience Mr. Abraham, a distinguished Travancorean, who presided on the occasion. Speeches were delivered on the significance of "Onam" and the lessar Society had to derive from it. Appeals were also made to these Travancoreans in Bombay who had not yet joined the Association to do so and strengthen it. The "young merry makers," of Bombay entertained the gathering with their humourous songs which evoked puls of laugter. Altogether it was an enjoyable evening.

SURAT PRESENTS ADDRESS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

ADVICE TO ESTABLISH LAND LEAGUES EVERYWHERE.

SURAT, Sept. 21.

The District Board of Surat presented an address to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in Rao Bahadur Nagindhand Zaveri's Hall. Sjt. Mahadev Desai and several other prominent members of the District Board were present on the platform.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik M.L.C., president of the District Board presented the address in a beautifully carved sandal casket.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, replying, thanked the Board and referred to the condition of peasants in India. He said the system of assessment should be based on calculations of income and expenses of peasants and not on figures of leases. He wanted land leagues to be organised everywhere so that they may present their case in an organised manner before any reponsible Commission with regard to what should be the just basis for assessment.—Free Press.

What the People Say

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th instant you have stated that the "Fathers of the Xavier's College were standing at the door armed with lathi". But this report is totally false; on the contrary, the Principal asked the boys present in the class to go out and join their friends outside. Will you please correct this statement in your next issue and oblige. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A XAVERITE

(It is inaccurate to say that the "Chronicle" report stated "Fathers" armed with "lathis". It referred to Jesuit "Brothers." So there is no inaccuracy to correct. As for "Fathers" asking boys to join their friends outside in the demonstration, it speaks very highly of them. But as an Indian I refrain from commenting on the conduct of the "Indian" students who in spite of the goading of their Principal were unmoved to take part in a demonstration in honour of one of the greatest martyrs of India!

This creditable part of the Jesuit Fathers would certainly have found due publicity (refer to Principal Duhr's mention of returning the camera) if only the "Armed" Brothers had not "scared" away an unarmed press reporter like me from entering the College premises specially after I had seen the fate of the enterprising press cameraman and a Xaverite student with a camera.—Yours, etc.,

STAFF REPORTER.)

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The final refusal to the offer of Congress Presidentship has come from Mahatma Gandhi. The whole episode does honour to him and the country. Here, indeed; is the spectacle of a man, whose dictates of conscience and reason are pitched against the united request of a country and its judgment, triumphing against them and brushing aside the highest possible honour.

After his abdication of command at Bardoli and the retreat and the sequel, in which he was blamed and excerated by many of his own countrymen, he again finds his old position of trust and command retrieved and thrust upon him unsought. But, he has no use for it. At Bardoli, he said courageously that the country was not ready. Now he says that he is not ready. How is that? But I will let it pass. It is no use arguing with him, too. He is adamant.

Would it be wrong if we take Mahatma Gandhi at his word and rely on his own judgment? I think not.

The fact is that the campaigners of the older generation are back numbers. Not that they are not courageous or unprepared to make huge sacrifices; only they are unduly cautious. The conditions they lay down are generally incapable of fulfilment.

They are not prepared to do their bit, run the risk and leave the result in the hands of gods. They want to lead the whole of India, every man, woman and child. They wish to escort the movement to success, themselves; to see the Indian Republic established with their own eyes and shower benedictions and long life upon it, probably as Presidents.

They don't want to die humbly but only too successfully; constituting themselves as guardian: seldom as servant.

Napoleon would have been quite unknown to-day, if he had not taken in times of emergency supremely hazardous risks, even going against the decisions of his Councils of War; e.g. in the battle of Austerlitz and the Bridge of Lodi. His calculations took in the minutest possible details and circumstance of his own deficiency of men and munitions and of the heavy odds he had to contend with. But did that prevent him from offering himself as fodder and his troops also to guns in foreign lands when danger pressed, throwing precaution to the winds?

You may make too much of caution and prudence. You might overdo yourself in issuing notices to your own people, while ultimatums sent by you to the other side are quite ignored.

The country has already given a chance to Mahatma Gandhi and his parleys. Why not to give it now to Jawahirlal. The flower of the country is rotting in the jail. It is compelled to wither and die under conditions of racial humiliation and degradation.

The circumstance may be justifiable as a sacrifice—not as a price. As a price it is too dear. It must be a bad business to destroy a gem in order to find it.

That he is a Socialist is no bar. At the present juncture of struggle, it is immaterial whether a man is a Socialist or a backer of princes and capitalists. For the simple reason that the country cannot make up her choice or have it as to what sort of society is ideal, unless it first gives the foreign domination the slip. To rake up idle questions of constitutions or social structure is merely frittering away energy. Pt. Jawaharlal is the man of the moment. He is the leader of the youth. And only the youth is capable of the highest sacrifice, as recent events amply prove. Moreover, Gandhiji's recommendation is all sufficient.—Yours, etc.,

AGLOW.

MRS, KAMALADEVI'S INTERVIEW

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The originality and the height of imagination displayed by press reporters is notorious and I have read with amusement many varied misstatements and misquotations in the publication of my interviews by the different papers. But I am afraid that your reporter has drawn on his own imagination beyond an excusable limit. I never stated that I noticed a deep-rooted prejudice among all people against India of Indians and that no blame is to be attached to the Indian people but to the Government of India. What I said was that there was a good deal of ignorance about India abroad and what little is known of us your country is most prejudical to any self-respecting people. It is utterly foolish to expect the present Government of India to do propoganda in our favour when we know only too well that the Government does not exist for our benefit but for the purpose of exploiting India for the benefit of the British people. It is up to us, the Indian people, to do everything possible to not only make India felt abroad but show the real India to the world.—Yors, etc.,

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

BHAIYAS' SCARE AWAY POLICE

—:o:—

INCIDENT AT VIRAR STATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was an eye-witness to the following Police "zoolam" at the Virar Station:—

When the seven down passenger reached Virar last midnight about twenty Railway Police constables, armed with lathies, with one Inspector and a Sergeant were seen on the platform. Whole Bhaiyas, bananas, Hawkers, Halwa hawkers and others went out of the train the Police began beating them without any warning or even speaking a word. The Bhaiyas threw away their goods on the platform and ran here and there. All the exists were closed by Police and the passengers were made prisoners for the time being. After a few minutes the Bhaiyas returned armed with lathies, stones and the aerated water bottles were also taken possession of by them. Although the Bhaiyas were hardly two dozen the armed Police and the officers were so much afraid by the throwing of stones and the war-cry of the Bhaiyas that some of the former took out their uniform and mixed themselves with the passengers while the rest took shelter in an empty and dark local train compartment. Now Bhaiyas were the masters of the Station but did not molest any passengers. They collected their belongings which were lying on the platform.

It is understood that the object of the Police was to arrest the Bhaiyas who, it is said, are regularly travelling between Virar and Bombay without ticket and hawkers' license. But the way in which the Police first attacked the Bhaiyas is open to serious objection. Thanks to the good sense of Bhaiyas they did not molest any passengers although they were considerably provoked and excited and the Police had already disappeared from the scene.—Yours, etc.,

ABID ALI JAFERBHAI.

September 21.

BREACH ON KOHAT-THALL RAILWAY

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway wires under date to-day:—

"The line at mile 59/13 between Raison and Chikerkot on the Kohat-Thall Railway is breached, the diversion at Khanki Nala having been washed away. The transhipment of passengers and mails by the P. W. D. road is being effected. The booking of goods traffic is suspended till further notice. Through communication is likely to be restored after about four days.—A. P.

TRUTH BBOUT LAHORE HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

firm conviction that nothing can be more glorious and honourable than to fight till death for a just and noble cause.

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR SERVICES."

In conclusion, we feel that we fail in our duty if we do not express our heart-felt thanks for the sincere interest and great trouble that you have taken to uphold our cause before the Government.

(Signed.)
Lahore "Conspiracy"
Case Hunger-strikers.

Dated the 6th Sept.

LALA DUNICHAND'S LETTER.

To the under-trial prisoners, Lahore Conspiracy Case, through the Superintendent, Borstal Institute, Lahore.

Dear friends.— Hitherto beyond doing my duty as a member of the Jail Enquiry Committee I did not think it proper on my part to give publicity to my views with regard to what has happened after the cessation of hunger-strike at our instance, even though the varied and conflicting comments of the Press tempted me to do so but now that I have received a letter presumably censored and passed by the Superintendent of the Borstal Institute from the under-trial prisoners of the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case I have thought it necessary to reply to you and at the same time to publish it. I feel that in doing so that I am not infringing any rule of propriety that I should observe as a member of the Jail Enquiry Committee.

NO ABANDONING OF HUNGER-STRIKE.

I would first reply to the question raised by you.

It is quite true that you had from your point of view merely suspended the hunger-strike but in my opinion there is hardly any difference between the suspension and the abandonment of hunger-strike as you could resume strike at any time if you so wished or willed. We did not think it necessary to issue a detailed statement beyond being scrupulously careful in making it clear that it was not through our efforts alone that the hunger-strike had ended. We wanted to give credit to all concerned alike.

It is true that it was after full discussion with you as to the concessions that the Government was prepared to grant and even after disclosing to you precisely what the Jail Enquiry Committee had secured for you tentatively that you had agreed to give the hunger-strike. It was at the end of our deliberations with you that you had brought in the question of release of Mr. Jatindranath Das. So far as the concessions other than those of the release of Jatindranath Das and the association of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt with other under-trial prisoners of the Lahore Conspiracy Case are concerned you do not say that they have been withheld or even whittled down.

TRUTH ABOUT JATIN'S RELEASE.

So far as the unconditional release of Das and the association of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt with others are concerned we had not arrived at any understanding with the Government before we left Simla, though we knew the mind of the Government as to all other concessions. We gave an assurance to you as to the release of Mr. Das as Col. Barker had in agreement with our view promised to recommend his release to the Government and to be fair to him I must say that he fully redeemed his promise. In my opinion the Government was to gain everything and lose nothing by releasing Mr. Das without resorting to the stratagem of calling for bails.

As to the question of association of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt with others it was comparatively a matter of minor importance though we equally pressed also for the same.

YOU HAVE SUCCEEDED.

You had decided to go through the agony of a long-drawn out hunger-strike according to you not for your but for the sake of political prisoners all over India and forced the issue upon the Government. If that was the object as I believe you have succeeded well.

According to the communique issued by the Government a more or less uniform policy as to the better treatment of political prisoners throughout India had been decided upon and it was in pursuance of this policy that the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee had been appointed. If the concessions with regard to food, books, magazines, papers, furniture, clothes, etc., had been granted to your satisfaction in my opinion there was no justification for your to resume hunger-strike on the ground that Mr. Das had not been released.

I BESEECH YOU TO GIVE UP STRIKE.

The Government has taken a tremendous responsibility in keeping him in jail while he was lying there almost in a dying condition. With all the sincerity of purpose and with all the earnestness that I can command I beseech you not to sacrifice your valuable lives through hunger-strike. You will be perfectly justified to resume hunger-strike if the Government withholds or even minimise the concessions that have been promised to you. As to your allegation of the Government wanting to exploit our individual positions as public men, I must repudiate the implication. I have shown in the past and shall show in future that I am incapable of being exploited either by the Government or by any other person howsoever great."

"SHUDDERING IDEA TO ME."

As to the condition of Mr. Das being absolutely hopeless I pray you to save him if you can and wish the Government not to make a fetish of false prestige as nothing enhance the genuine prestige as the respect for public opinion. As to your determination to kill yourselves one by one through hunger-strike the very idea of it is most shuddering to my mind. I presume all of you to be innocent unless the contrary is proved against you. I shall not forget the pathetic scene of a number of young men, I suppose carying between 18 and 25, being placed in the position in which I found you. It may be that all or many of you may be spared to serve the country which you love so much and I again most solemnly ask you to desist from the resolve to sacrifice yourselves.

"GIVE US YOUR CO-OPERATION."

Before I conclude this painful letter I must say one or two things more. I accepted the membership of the Jail Enquiry Committee in the hope and under the belief that I will be able to do a little service to the cause of political prisoners that I have held sacred and my faith is not yet shaken in the capacity of the Jail Enquiry Committee to improve the conditions of the political prisoners considerably. I would ask you and the public to wait and see what we can do and offer your co-operation in this matter. To me it appears to be an act of folly to ask persistently for a thing and when the opportunity arises let it go. I conclude this letter in the hope that it will be treated in the spirit in which it has been written.

(Sd.) DUNICHAND.

—Free Press.

DAILY WEATHER

—:o:—

MONSOON WEAK.

POONA, Sept. 22

The depression off Kathiawar is becoming unimportant. Monsoon is generally weak over the country. Rainfall was nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in Berar.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria point two inches; Maymyo half; Tavoy and Amherst a quarter; Berhampore one; Silchar, Hazaribagh and Akola a quarter; Bijapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Masulipatam and Kodaikanal half and Madura a quarter.

Forecst:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Lower Burma.—A. P.

A SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR KARNATAK

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

at the headquarters; or mutually satisfactory arrangements may be made under which the present University of Mysore may serve the needs of British Karnatak also. The Railway Board will be prevailed upon if necessary by means of guarantees, to undertake immediate construction of long projected but till now deferred railway lines such as, Nipani—Ilkal, Athni—Bijapur. Belgaum—Hubli via Soundath; Gadag—Raichur, Harihar—Hospet and Dundur—Navalgund lines. The Government of Mysore are already contemplating the extension of the Bangalore-Mysore line to Tirupur on the S. I.. Railway via Satya-Mangalam. This will shorten the distance between the main and the outlying parts of Karnatak. A coast line from Mangalore to Hubli via Karwar on the projected Hubli-Karwar and Hasan-Mangalore lines, will join the two Canaras with the rest of Karnatak. The existing ports at Karwar and Mangalore will be developed and new ones at Bhatkal, Malapi and other places opened to establish direct routes with foreign countries for the purposes of export and import trade. In other respects conditions will remain as under other provincial administrations.

BRITISH KARNATAK AND INDIAN STATES

The political unification of British Karnatak now sought for, has absolutely left out of its orbit, the different Canarese areas included in various Indian States. The advocates of political unification do not at this stage desire to enter into the vexed questions of Sanads and treaties between the various States and the British crown. They confine their activities for the time being in this respect to a betterment of the conditions of the Canarese people in the Indian States by issuing appeals and representations to their respective rulers. The co-operation of these Kanarese people and their rulers with British Karnatak will however be sought in matters affecting the common interests of both. A time is not far off when the present distinctions between these two portions of Karnatak will disappear with the gradual introduction of democratic institutions in the Indian States. When the present autocracy will be substituted by constitutional monarchy, the fusion of these two portions of Karnatak will no longer remain beyond the pale of practical politics as it at present does.

KARNATAK AND THE SIMON COMMISSION.

The organizers of the Unification movement, have acted wisely in linking up their demand with the All-India agitation for Swaraj carried on by the Nationalist leaders of the country. They therefore rightly refused to co-operate with the Simon Commission by laying their case before it. As a result of this, Government officials have begun to cherish a grudge against the movement itself. Sir Louis Rieu in a vexed mood told the supporters of this resolution in the Bombay Council that they had "an excellent opportunity" of placing their case before the Statutory Commission and the local Committee co-operating with it, and that in as much as they took no steps in that direction, "they had lost their chance"! In the first place, the organizers of this movement do not want to push forward their activities along lines not approved of by the nation as a whole and secondly under section 52A of the Government of India Act 1919, authority has already been vested in the Governor-General to form new provinces if the people of a particular area so wished. The matter therefore does not strictly come within the purview of the Simon Commission's enquiry. Let us not therefore be unnerved by the threats held out by Sir Louis Rieu. If we carry on our agitation persistently and along correct lines, Government cannot long afford to flout public opinion for ever.

CONCLUSION.

It would be seen from the foregoing lines that this movement has great potentialities of ameliorating the present wretched condition of the masses in Karnatak and that it has been carried on till now along proper and constitutional lines. This legitimate and modest demand of the Kanarese people has won support of only from neighbouring provinces but from the whole of India. It is the only movement for the furtherance of which all Kanarese people irrespective of caste, colour and creed have joined hands with one another. In view of the unanimity of the demand and the overwhelming support that it has received from all quarters, the ultimate success of the movement is as sure as day follows the night. The temporary rebuff that it has received at the hands of the Bombay Council need not dishearten us. Undeterred by any such setbacks, let us redouble our efforts in the direction of carrying on our agitation throughout the length and breadth of our province. These are days of democracy and if we create strong and overwhelming public opinion in favour of this issue, no Government on earth, however autocratic it may purport to be, can hope to carry on its administration without conceding the demands backed by the united voice of the people of this country.

INDIAN PAINTINGS FOR LONDON

The Government of India have recently received intimation stating that the Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held at the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, London, during the months of April, May and June next. The Exhibition will include oil or tempera paintings, drawings, engravings and small sculpture, but owing to the high cost of transport, the Trustees do not like to suggest the inclusion of sculpture among the exhibits from Overseas. Limitation of space has oblized the Trustees to restrict the number of works from each of the Dominions to 16 works in all, of which not more than 8 will be oil or tempera paintngs, the remainder to consist of drawing and engravings. India has therefore been again invited to send 16 wrks, including small sculpture. The final selection of works to be submitted to the Exhibition will be made by a Selection Committee to be appointed by the Government of India, who have decided to meet the expenditure which will be incurred in sending the selected exhibits from Delhi to London and back. Artists will, however, the required to meet the cost of transport of their works to and from, Delhi.

The object of the Exhibition is to introduce the work of distinguished artists overseas to patrons of art in England. The last Exhibition was viewed by no fewer than 15,000 persons and the Indian exhibits, of which two were sold, added considerably to the interest and representative value of the Exhibition. The Trustees of the Imperial Gallery of Art hope that India will contribute to the Exhibition a few fine examples of the work of Indian Artists.

Artists in the Bombay Presidency desirous of sending their exhibits must communicate direct to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, by the 8th October at the latest.

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THROUGH BRITISH EYES

Mr. Philby's Revelations

(By SUNDER P. KABADI.)

By Air Mail—London, Sept. 6.

The first week of every month sees the publication of magazines representing the various shades of public opinion in Great Britain. The current number of these monthlies has copious references to the dismissal by the Labour Government of Lord Lloyd as the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. The two most interesting contributions appear in the 'Contemporary Review" and the "National Review". In the former there is not only a strong criticism of the policy and attitude of the dismissed High Commissioner towards that country but also certain revelations of the developments that took place when the British Government in 1920 decided to set up in Egypt a provisional regime pending a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the wishes of the population of Iraq. These revelations are made by Mr. Philby, who was then Advisor to the Ministry set up by Sir Percy Cox, the High Commissioner, at the command of Mr. Winston Churchill, the then Colonial Secretary. The "National Review", which is a Conservative journal, speaks in defence of Lord Lloyd, who, in its eyes, is a National and Imperial asset of great future value. The special targets of attacks are Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary and his predecessor in office Sir Austen Chamberlain, who absented himself from the recent debate.

MR. HENDERSON'S SIGNAL SERVICE.

"From Egypt eastwards through the Arab countries, and Persia to India and the Far East," says Mr. Philby, "the impression had been steadily gaining ground during the life of the late administration that British foreign policy in the East was imbued with reactionary and imperialistic tendencies, and the meaningless fetish of "continuity of foreign policy" was generally held by Eastern interpreters as indicating the improbability of any change of attitude on the part of the new Labour Government. Mr. Henderson has therefore done a signal service to the cause of British interests in the East by creating a friendly atmosphere for the discussion of outstanding and future problems—and that without any break of policy, which remains continuous without being rigid or immutable." The writer then describes how the present policy of Mr. Henderson coincides with that of Sir Austen Chamberlain, though not with the policy of the late Cabinet as a whole, and declares that "Mr. Churchill and his allies will be left to cry unechoed in the wilderness" when attempting to make any enlightened attempt at Egyptian solution in harmony with the leaders of Egyptian opinion as a base of the Conservative Party's attack on the Labour Government. "With sure, if dramatic, touch, Mr. Henderson has aroused great expectations and the Labour Government is capable of fulfilling those expectations without the slightest sacrifice of essential British interests. There is, therefore, every reason for gratification at its triumph in the last bout of its first short session: and the East is already ringing the bells of praise and thanks-giving. The main danger is the possibility of reaction after the initial excitement, and the East, particularly Egypt, must possess itself in patience until the inevitably slow processes of government can transform the manifest good-will of the British Government into action which will meet with the common approval of the British and Egyptian peoples. At the same time, the Labour Government must proceed on its course steadily and with courage in the knowledge that success will effectively kill the spirit of reaction in the field of foreign affairs."

"If the British Government tackles the problem on these or similar lines" says the correspondent, "Mr. Churchill is scarcely likely to modify his attitude of hostility to what he calls "sloppy surrender" or to cease to warn British officials the world over of the fate that awaits them if they model their attitude on the principles of Lord Lloyd. From the tenor of his remarks one might suppose that the fate of the late High Commissioner in Egypt is unparalleled in the annals of the British Government; but he has held high office far too often not to know better, and there is at least one incident in his own career of which he might have been reminded with effect had he been upbraided by his own conscience rather than by proverbially short memory of his parliamentary opponents. And curiously enough the first act of the incident in question was played at Cairo though it related to a neighbouring country."

After the Mesopotamia rebellion of 1920 the British Government had decided to set up in that country a provincial regime pending a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the wishes of the population of Iraq. The provisional regime took effect under the auspices of Sir Percy Cox as High Commissioner, who had instructions to take such steps as were practicable to elicit an expression of the wishes of the people. These steps were being taken when at the end of the same year Mr. Churchill took office as Secretary of State for the colonies and thus became responsible for the affairs of Iraq. As he was perfectly entitled to do, he called a conference at Cairo to discuss the future administration of Iraq and, as he was perfectly entitled to do he came to the conclusion that Iraq would best prosper under Faizal as King. He decided accordingly on a modification of British policy in that sense and took the necessary step to give effect to it. Without discussing the merits and demerits it may be stated without fear of contradiction that it involved a definite departure from that already proclaimed to the people of Iraq and that it was regarded by many important elements as a breach of the promise previously made that the people themselves should choose the form of their future administration. At that time the late Saiyid Taliba Pahsa was Minister of the Interior in the provisional administration set up by Sir Percy and Mr. Philby was Adviser to his Ministry. Assurances were made to both of them that during the discussions at Cairo that no change of policy was intended and the announcement of the change in somewhat equivocal terms both surprised them and crawled the honest conviction that the change involved a breach of British promises. According to Mr. Philby, "Saiyid Talib adopted an attitude of frank opposition to the new policy and his opposition was overcome by his deportation in circumstances which are best forgotten; while his Adviser, who was appointed temporarily to act as Minister, was given every reasonable chance of readjusting his views to the proposed new dispensation. That proved impossible in the circumstances and when Faisal on his arrival complained that the effective control of the machinery for his "election" as King was in unsympathetic hands, the Adviser (Mr. Philby) was summoned to the presence of the High Commissioner and informed that his retention of office was incompatible with his attitude towards the policy of His Majesty's Government. He accordingly did the only thing possible in the circumstances and placed his resignation in the hands of Sir Percy Cox but he neither had nor sought a friend at court to make a pother about his "dismissal", though the complete 'volte-face' of British policy in Iraq merited Parliamentary inquisition quite as much as the present alleged change of policy in Egypt. Such incidents are inevitable fratures of the public service and quite in accordance with its best traditions; and Mr. Churchill should not cavil at them when they involve his friends, seeing that he himself can be shown to have made use of them in what at the time he doubtless believed to be the best interests of his country."

CHAMPIONING LORD LLOYD.

After reiterating its opinion expressed in the August number of the "National Review" that the socialist government in "downing" Lord Lloyd were merely carrying on an inherited vendetta, the journal makes a virulent attack on Sir Austin Chamberlain. "It was unfortunate Sir Austin should have chosen this particular moment to absent himself abroad and the elaborate excuses offered for him by his successor in office, who sought to stifle Conservative criticism by treating Lord Lloyd as "impossible" because he had dared to differ from Sir Austin, left a distinctly unpleasant taste in the mouth. The ex-Foreign Minister should have returned and faced the music directly he realised that his whole position and policy were in question, as in effect they were; firstly through the action of the Socialists in forcing Lord Lloyd's resignation, and secondly by the rally of all Sir Austin's colleagues of the late Cabinet, who took part in the debates in either House, to the cause of the High Commissioner, which was anything but the cause of Sir Austin, who is as "Defeatist" on the Nile as he had been on the Liffey to say nothing of the Yangtze."

His Majesty's Representatives abroad, according to this journal, have on occasion paid the penalty for differing from the Home Government, but never, until the Lord Lloyd affair, for differing from a previous Home Government! It opines "it is worse than the American 'spoils system' under which American diplomats change on any Party change at Washington, but in a perfectly frank and open way. This picking of a quarrel with and provoking the resignation of a very distinguished public servant by a new Government because he had dared to uphold his view under an old Government is unheard of, and Mr. Henderson's conduct in reciting these confidential differences with 'my predecessor' in Parliament strikes a blow at the public service from which it will not readily recover. It will encourage timid men on the spot to be more timid than ever, while it will daunt even the bravest Administrator if his well-founded protest against folly is to be 'used against him' whenever a certain number of Flappers decree a change of Ministers in London."

H. G. WELLS ON IMPERIAL POLICY.

A valuable contribution is made by Mr. H. G. Wells to the "Realist," which professes to be a journal of scientific humanism. Mr. Wells calls the present pro-

(Continued on next page)

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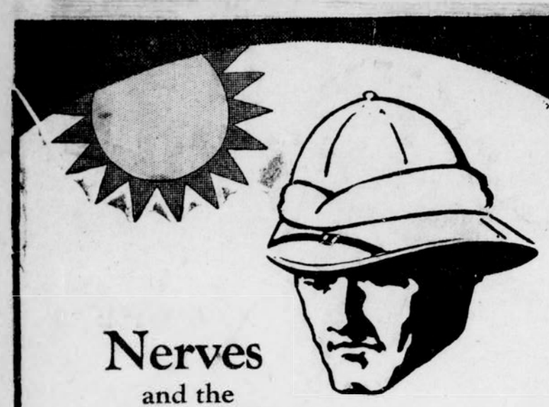

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THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from previous page.)

pagandist movement of Lord Melchett and Lord Beaverbrook on Empire building as an "open conspiracy." This well-known publicist is moved the more urgently to do this as Lord Beaverbrook has embarked upon a sort of propaganda for what may be called the "self-sufficient Empire." That is the direction in which Mr. Wells finds Lord Melchett is also pointing, a direction which in his opinion, is not a very hopeful one.

After introducing himself as one who has lived through a lot of Imperialism, Mr. Wells contends that in the days which culminated in the Boer War, he was a strong imperialist. I am often charged with instability because I am now an anti-Imperialist, but my case is that it is imperialism which has changed and not I. Then as now my ends were cosmopolitan and my dislike for an opposition to nationalism and nationalist patriotism has never varied. To me, these are base, cramping, crippling, unjust, falsifying and altogether mischievous and degrading forms into which human minds are compressed. They produce what may prove to be an impossible jungle of intellectual difficulties on the way to the world state and a rationalised conduct of human affairs." Then Mr. Wells narrates the meeting that was held in a little dining and debating club of thirteen members, invented by Mrs. Sydney Webb, when people like Mr. Bertrand Hussell, the late Lord Haldane, the new Lord Passfield, and himself, met and rubbed minds with people like Mr. Amery, Mr. Leo Maxse, Mr. Mackinder Lord Milner and Lord Grey. Their alleged object was to get to a common conception of the Empire and the voice of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was, so to speak, "heard without." All the thirteen, except Mr. Wells, were gravely distracted by immediate political commitments and they never got to any common conception of the Empire. Mr. Wells then felt that their imperial diffusion gave them enormous advantages for scientific and educational work for intellectual variety in uniformity and for every sort of exchange. The essential task, therefore, of the Empire was to think, teach and guide and dominate the greater unification before mankind. The only possible line of development was through the systematic perfection and realisation of a liberal ideology, that would unite first the Empire and at last the world in a common world aim.

"That was a conceivable role between 1880 and 1900" says Mr. Wells. "But, since then our imperialists have so maintained their preference for battleships over brains as instruments for the expression of the imperial idea, and they have struck so steadfastly to that prepossession and to the erection of mean and stupid tariff obstacles to natural economic development, that to-day it is difficult to imagine any restoration of these former hopes. For me, I live in the Empire as a man who occupies a house with an expiring lease. I can contemplate the disappearance of the last imperial links with equanimity. The Union Jack now signifies neither exceptional efficiency nor exceptional promise. Let us admit that fact. It did, but it does not to so any longer. The world would not wait for the British. We never braced up our slack educational links. I should be glad to see the English-speaking communities throughout the world free now to recombine in some more progressive unity, unencumbered by any special responsibility for India, most alien of lands, and freed from our formally snobbish traditions. We had got our Empire by luck and cunning, scarcely aware of what we did, and we were persuaded we had got it by superhuman strength and heroic resolution."

DIE HARD LAMENT.

An unsolicited advice and, if I may say, a warning is given by Mr. Woolacatt, the Editor of the "Morning Post" in discussing "The Simon Commission—and After" in "India," which is described as "a monthly survey of events for all those interested in India, Burma and Ceylon." Mr. Woolacott hopes that the present salutary condition of affairs will be maintained in Great Britain by all the three political parties continuing to work and cooperate with the labours of the Simon Commission when it presents its report within the next few months. But this co-operation which will materially help the Commission in its final recommendations will in no measure effect a transformation in the situation in India. "On the other hand, it is beyond question" says Mr. Woolacott, "that nothing the Commission can put forward will be acceptable to the leaders of the Swarajist Party. The spirit in which the Swarajists regard the work of Sir John Simon and his co-adjutors, was exemplified by a speech delivered by their leader in the Legislative Assembly on March 11th when said Pundit Motilal Nehru" do not tell me that we must wait for the Simon report and the parliamentary procedure which must follow. We, on this side, have nothing to do with the Simon Report or anything to be done hereafter on the basis of that report."

The speech of Pt. Motilal Nehru on that occasion and the subsequent declaration of Mahatma Gandhi on the question of Civil Disobedience at the end of the year are opportune for Mr. Woolacott to enter into a homily. He says "India has had a taste, and a bitter taste, of the fruits of "civil disobedience" and "non-co-operation." The concomitants of these movements have been intimidation, arson, murder and massacre. How far it would be possible to set on foot still another campaign of this kind it is impossible to say. But the authorities have been given full warning of the methods it is proposed to adopt in the event of India not being given "freedom" by the close of the present year. Mr. Gandhi will, no doubt, be prepared to fast once again for twenty four hours in the event of bloodshed and disaster, following on his new appeal to the "undisciplined masses." He will, moreover, it may safely be assumed, readily admit that the "truthful and non-violent atmosphere which can alone justify mass civil disobedience" does not exist. But fasts and confessions of incapacity will not bring back the dead, nor will they repair the economic injury inflicted on the country by lawless outbreaks. Mr. Gandhi is always penitent after the event: it is for the authorities to be in India to render further Mahatmic fasts and fits of penitence unnecessary. Appeals by Government to the good sense of India will prove effective only if the law-abiding people who constitute the vast majority of the population are assured of protection against intimidation and violence. The relief expressed by law-abiding Indians when severe measures were resorted to in order to put an end to the reign of terror created by the "struggle for freedom" of a few years ago left no doubt as to the real sentiments of the great bulk of the population regarding movements of this nature. And if Government stands firm from the very outset in the event of another attempt being made to organise "mass civil disobedience" it will rally sanes and enlightened public opinion to its support."

Lady Chatterjee, the wife of the High Commissioner for India, who associates herself with women's movement in India, has given a beautiful record of the work and progress of Indian women in "India." After chronicling the activities of Indian women in various fields of work and emphasising that the desire for education amongst the women is widespread, Lady Chatterji maintains that "the awakening of the womanhood of India is not an isolated fact, but is part of a world-wide movement in which India is now taking her part. The movement in India is of later growth than in countries in the West, and there can be no doubt that in their endeavours the leaders among Indian women may find much to learn from the experience of Western women in these fields. The growing participation by Indian women in international organisations such as the World's Federation of University Women is an indication that they are anxious to profit by such co-operation. In many ways the Indian movement owes its inspiration to the close contact between India and Europe and the training received by Indian women in European Universities and institutions. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification that on both sides there exists the desire for joint action and effort to secure world-wide progress and civilization."

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M. C. C. TEAM'S TOUR IN INDIA

—:o:—

Provisional Programme

PATIALA'S GENEROUS OFFER

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Important decisions regarding the forthcoming M.C.C. tour of India were taken at a meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held in London on August 19. A full report of the meeting available by to-day's mail says:

Among the letters considered at the meeting was one from the private secretary to H. H. the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala dated 20th June, 1929, intimating that His Highness gives full support to the proposals regarding the M. C.C. visit to India and the proposed Indian tour to England and guaranteeing Rs. 5,000 for the M.C.C. visit to Patiala and Rs. 10,000 to meet the deficit, if any, for the Indian tour to England. The president was requested to convey to His Highness the grateful appreciation of the Board.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

A letter from the M.C.C. dated 11th June, 1929, and correspondence from the different Associations were laid before the meeting and after full discussion the following decisions were arrived at:

The Board are very pleased to note that the M.C.C. will do their best to send an M.C.C. team to India in 1930-31.

While the Board recognise that the M.C.C. tour to South Africa in the same year will make the selection of another team for India more difficult, they sincerely trust that the M.C.C. will find it possible to raise a team which will include some of the best known players, thus ensuing a high standard of cricket and successful financial results.

The Board will guarantee to the M.C.C. the total expenses (other than professionals' actual salaries), including all travelling, hotel expenses and board and lodging insurance of professions from the time the members of the team leave their homes in England the day on which they arrive back at their homes in England, and also railway fares of the team to and from their homes in England, and board and lodging on the night previous to sailing.

In view of the fact that the M.C.C. agree to meet the cost of the passages to India at the start of the tour, and the expenses in England prior to sailing, the Board agree to refund these expenses during the early part of the tour. The Board hope that the M.C.C. will agree to meet all payments in connections with salaries of professionals such as to be defraded by a first charge on the profits at the conclusion of the tour, as provided in paragraph 3 above.

The M.C.C. to be informed that the Board consider the under-rooted expenses to be a reasonable charge from receipts before arriving at the profits of the tour:

(1) All expenses of the M.C.C. team,

(2) Expenses of players and reserve men,

(3) Travelling expenses, board and lodging of players and reserve men,

(4) Allowances and travelling expenses to Manager, Umpires and scorers,

(5) Expenses in connection with police, gate and ground attendants, lunches and refreshments,

(6) Printing, advertising, stationery and postages,

(7) Clerical expenses including telephones, where necessary,

(8) Match-balls,

(9) Necessary expenditure on erection of stands and barricades, insurance and hire of furniture, ground expenses and preparation of wickets, screens and mats (not in the nature of permanent improvements),

(10) Bands at cricket matches (if any).

THE PROGRAMME

The following itinerary to be submitted to the M.C.C. for approval, it being understood that this may be subject to minor alteration. It is to be especially pointed out in this connection that cricket on Sundays is almost the universal practice in India.

Arrive Karachi 14th October, leave 27th.

Arrive Lahore 26th October, leave 12th November.

Arrive Patiala 13th, leave 17th

Arrive Delhi 17th, leave 27th.

Arrive Kathiawar 25th, leave 1st December.

Arrive Bombay 2nd, leave 20th.

Arrive Calcutta 22nd, leave 10th January.

Tour U.P., Central India and Central Provinces between 11th and 21st January (it will probably be arranged that a match or matches covering this area will be played in one central place.)

Arrive Madras 23rd January, leave 3rd February.

Arrive Colombo 5th February.

Sail for England about 25th February.

The Board will provide a Manager for the team, who will join the team on its arrival in Karachi and leave it at Madras. The Ceylon Cricket Association will look after the team from Madras until they sail from Colombo.

VISIT OF INDIAN TEAM TO ENGLAND.

Correspondence from the provincial Associations regarding the proposed visit of an Indian team to England in 1931 was laid before the meeting. While the majority of Associations support the proposed visit of 1931, some Associations recommend that the proposed tour should be postponed to a later year.

In regard to 1931, the Board decided that a visit in this year would be inadvisable in view of the fact that the West Indies, who will be in England in that year, will be playing Test Matches while India will not, and this may detract to some extent from the interest in the Indian team.

As regards the year 1933, the President informed the Board that he understood that this year would be vacant as South Africa would be unable to come to England again until 1935.

After a full discussion, the Board decided that a visit in the year 1931 would be preferrable to 1933, particularly as the selection of the best team would be made easier on account of the recent M. C. C. team and also the players would have the advantage of recent experience against the M. C. C. team. It was decided, therefore, that the year 1931 should be adhered to in preference to a postponement to 1933. In the event of the year 1931 being confirmed at the Imperial Cricket Conference, the President was authorised to request the assistance of the M. C. C. in making immediate arrangements for the preparation of the itinerary of the tour, as this has to be completed during the coming winter. The President was also requested to ascertain from the M. C. C. what the definite arrangements would be with the different counties in regard to participation in gross gate money and in regard to definite guarantees.

COMPOSITION OF INDIAN TEAM.

It was further decided to ascertain the views of the M. C. C. in regard to the emposition of the Indian team, i.e., whether it should be composed exclusively of Indians or be a composite team of Indians and Europeans.

"Special note by the President, written on August 20th, 1929." At the Imperial Cricket Conference held at the Oval on the afternoon of the 19th August, India and New Zealand were asked to try and make arrangements to fill up the vacant year 1933 and thus avoid both visiting England in the same year. New Zealand did not consider it possible to postpone their visit to 1933 and India, for the reasons stated above, did not desire to change to 1933. After some discussion the West Indies offered to change their visit from 1932 to 1933, if this would help either India or New Zealand. I was able to consult Colonel Mistri, Mr. Lee and Mr. Burrell on the spot and, bearing in mind the views expressed by a number of Associations, that a postponement of the visit to England was advisable, we decided to accept the year 1932 in place of 1931. This will mean an improvement in the financial outlook as there will be no other foreign visit to England in that year.

The Indian visit to England is, therefore, definitely fixed for the summer of 1932.

A letter from the Ceylon Cricket Association suggesting that Ceylon would like to be included in the Indian Team visiting England was laid before the meeting.

It was decided that this question would have to be considered by the Board at their next meeting in India in December next and to notify the C. C. A. accordingly.

Correspondence from the different Associations regarding the proposal to invite Australia to tour India in the cold weather of 1933-34 was laid before the meeting. The opinion generally was in favour of the proposal, but some Associations suggested that the could weather of 1934-35 might be more suitable.

AUSTRALIA TO BE COMMUNICATED.

It was decided to communicate with Australia and ascertain their views.

A letter from the Ceylon Cricket Association suggesting that they would like to join in inviting Australia to tour in India and Ceylon was laid before the meeting, and it was decided to advise the C. C. A. that the Board would be very glad to have the co-operation of the C. C. A. in connection with this tour and that Australia had been addressed accordingly.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Board in Bombay during the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in December.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

REPORT OF FURTHER PROGRRES

A meeting of the General Committee of His Excellency the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund was held on Thursday last at the Committee Room, Secretariat.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Sir Reginald Spence, His Excellency kindly attended the meeting. The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was also present.

The Secretary read out a report dated the 19th September regarding the amount of subscriptions received and the progress made by the Executive Sub-Committee and other Sub-Committees. The Secretary also read out an extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Sind Relief Fund, dated the 14th September, 1929, mentioning the arrangements made at Hyderabad, whereby the People's Flood Relief Fund Party and the Bhaibund Party had agreed to combine their work with that of the Sind Relief Fund.

In connection with the Report, His Excellency informed the meeting of the latest information available with regard to the progress of the floods and said that it was impossible at present to give an estimate of the extent of the damage done and losses caused.

The question of constituting local Committees in the different parts of the Presidency for the collection of funds was considered.

In view of Mr. Masani's absence from Bombay for some weeks, it was decided to ask Mr. B. N. Karanjia to act as Joint Hon. Secretary.

Mr. H. M. Mehta then suggested that efforts should be made to collect subscriptions from wealthy centres like Ahmedabad. The Chairman said the suggestion would receive the best attention of the Committee.

The question of distributing clothing was then considered.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report of the General Committee and Sub-Committees, of work done up to 18th September, read at the meeting.

Immediately after the Committee was constituted, a meeting was held on the 5th September, 1929. With a view to strengthening the Committee, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were appointed additional members of the Committee, and with a view to tapping the different sources systematically 25 Sub-Committees were appointed at different centres and from different communities, associations, institutions and individuals.

The Committee also appointed an Executive Sub-Committee with Sir Reginald Spence as Chairman to dispose of all questions concerning collections and distribution of funds.

The Committee are glad to state that within a fortnight the funds were augmented by Rs. 1,00,000; the subscriptions aggregated Rs. 2,10,201 yesterday. Since then the Hon. Treasurers have received Rs. 15,010, and the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities have contributed Rs. 10,000 in addition to Rs. 10,000 already subscribed, and the working members of the Sub-Committees have sent us encouraging reports of the results of their efforts. Other subscriptions augment the total to Rs. 2,70,000.

The Committee hope that considering the present economic depression, this will be considered a respectable figure not unworthy of this city.

The Cinema and the Theatres Sub-Committee of which Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. P. J. Marzban are active workers have been trying to organise various free Shows in aid of the Fund.

Dr. Melarum, the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, kindly offered to have a Scientific Exhibition in aid of the Fund during the last four days of the month.

So much for collection. As regards disbursement and distribution the question whether the Committee should entrust the work of distribution to the Central Fund Committee, presided over by the Commissioner in Sind or whether they should administer relief through other agencies also has been receiving the most careful consideration of the Executive Sub-Committee.

In the meanwhile, however, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sent to the Commissioner in Sind for being utilised for the relief of the suffering.

The Committee were glad to learn from the Commissioner that, with the exception of the "People's Flood Relief Fund" all the other funds have been merged in the Central Fund. We have requested the "People's Flood Relief Fund" Committee to state, if they have no objection, the reasons why their Fund has not been combined with the Central Fund.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will commence taking evidence of witnesses from Monday, (the 23rd inst.) to Thursday (the 26th inst.) in the New Council Hall Buildings, Appollo Bunder, Fort Bombay.

The Committee, will, after its sittings in Bombay, proceed on tour to Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar and Belgaum where the oral evidence of witnesses will be recorded. The proceedings of the Committee in all these places will b open to the public.

In addition to the questions mentioned in the Committee's questionnaire the Committee will also be considering the part played by the different classes of Banks and Bankers and Importing and Exporting firms in the Financing of Foreign Trade of India, during the following stages:

(a) Export Trade:— (i) From the village to the Mandi, and (ii) From the Mandi to the Exporting Ports.

(b) Import Trade:— (i) From the importing ports to the distributing centres in India, such as Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, etc., and (ii) From the distributing centres to the consumer.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

The following is the list of witnesses whose oral evidence will be taken in Bombay from Monday, the 23rd to Thursday the 26th September:—

23rd Sept. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., and Representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

24th Sept. Mr. A G Gray of the Bank of India and Mr. Shriniwas K. Bajaj, representative of Messrs. Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, Bombay.

Representatives of Bombay Thrift and Urban Co-operative Societies.

25th Sept. Representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee; Rtail Grain Merchants; Representatives of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

26th Sept. Mr. G. Sugdury; Mr. A D Shroff, and The Director of Industries.

The oral evidence of other witnesses in Bombay will be recorded in December next.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th October.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Friday, the 20th instant.

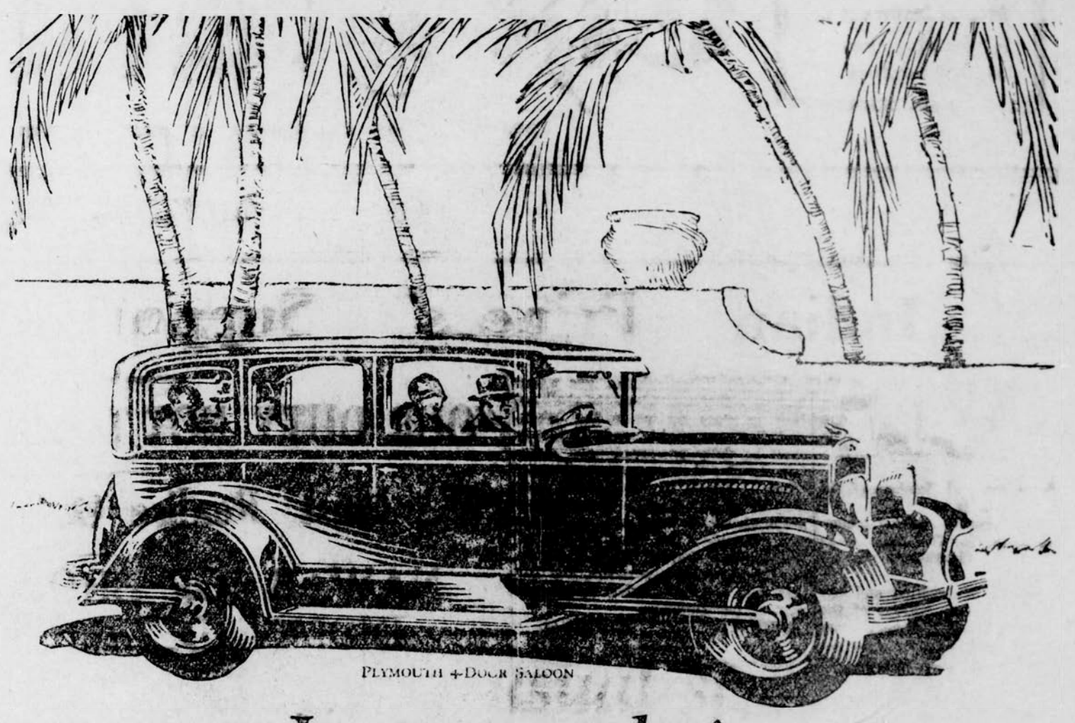
The Clan Line steamer "Clan Lindsay" left Suez on the evening of the 19th instant.

—:o:—

Poona.—The Deccan Sabha, of which the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is the President, has sent him a telegram congratulating him on his sixtieth birthday and wishing him long, happy and useful life.—A. P.

Lucknow.—Infantile mortality has been very high in the city, the figure being 88.12 per hundred births. There have been 140 deaths for thousand population.—A. P.

London.—His Majesty King's order is gazetted making Indian War Officers, Petty Officers and Ratings of the Royal Indian Marine eligible for the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—Reuter.



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BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1929

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"We Must Realise Obligations To People"

NAWAB OF BHOPAL ON TRUE INDIAN IDEALS OF KINGSHIP

Love and Respect The Peasantry

APPEAL TO OFFICIALS AND NOBLES

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Nawab ruler of Bhopal, on opening the sessions of the Bhopal Legislative Council, on Saturday at Bhopal:—

Mr. President, and Members of the Legislative Council:

I am very glad to see you assembled here to-day for the fifth session of my Legislature in the 4th year of my reign.

With feelings of devotion and loyalty to the person and throne of the King Emperor, whose recovery from a serious and protracted illness we only recently have had occasion to commemmorate, I have great pleasure in announcing that the relations of my Government with the Government of India and with the Governments of the neighbouring British Provinces and Indian States, continue to be most cordial and happy; and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that each new yea has found the ties of friendship and good will further strengthened between this State and the Paramount Power.

A GOOD YEAR.

Last time you met for the spring session under depressing conditions created by the damage done to the crops by frost in certain areas, following close on the heels of a much leaner year due to a rust epidemic throughout the State. Both these unavoidable calamities involved the finances of the State in a heavy and unforeseen expenditure in the shape of timely assistance to the peasantry, and the inauguration of relief works of public utility. But it is a matter for real satisfaction, gentlemen, that my Government have been able, through the Grace of God, to tide over all difficulties and to have steered clear of incurring any liabilities. This time a well-distributed and evenly-apportioned monsoon heralds your entry upon the new official year and, if all goes well, much of the lee-way shall, "Insha-Allah" be made up, and some of the urgent nation-building schemes, which perforce have had to be postponed, shall be taken in hand over again.

FULL SYMPATHY WITH INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Gentlemen, I shall now turn to a brief survey of the general conditions at present prevailing in India, within as well as without the States. British India and Indian India both await the momentous decisions which will perhaps be taken during the course of the next year regarding the future of our country. Life with us to-day is full of thrills: achievements and disappointments, expectancy and hope. India's constitution, so to say, is in the melting pot. New order is taking the place of the old: and those who have any administrative responsibility, therefore, find themselves faced with a task which has to be approached with the greatest caution, prudence and statesmanship. British India is forcing the pace towards complete self-government, and we of the Indian States have declared, more than once, that our full sympathies are with them in their aspirations towards the attainment of Dominion Status within the Empire. I have spoken these words in sincere and cordial relationship in token of which I further add that, the Princes will be prepared whole-heartedly to co-operate and to bring their States into line with British India in any honourable, fair and just settlement which will conduce to the welfare of our motherland and the good of the Empire. We fully realise our obligations to our country, and I have no hesitation in saying that we regard it to be our foremost duty to see that we are not a drag on her. To ensure this we who are already self-governed must endeavour to the extreme limit of our capacity to secure, where it does not already exist in the States, that peace, contentment and prosperity of the people for which British India is struggling. But, at the same time, we must also work for the preservation of our own identity, and integrity, and our rights and privileges, as internally independent sovereign States.

NO SEVERANCE OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

Again, whatever be the differences of opinion in certain matters, between us and the Government of India, we must not forget that we are under a heavy debt of gratitude to the British for all that they have done for the good of our States, and we must never ignore our treaty obligations to them. After all, they proved to be our staunchest friends at a time when the one or the other of us was being battered to pieces by our own countrymen. In any new arrangement, therefroe, it will be only right if we ask for guarantees to insure that a similar fate shall not lurk in store for us in the future, and that our rights and interests shall be fully preserved and maintained. For these reasons, and many others, I should like to make it clear that we shall not be a party to any proposals which may aim at India's going outside the British Empire. Within that Empire we wish to remain as honourable partners, and for that end we shall strive to the utmost of our capacity.

PRINCES DUTY TOWARDS PEOPLE.

Gentlemen, peace and contentment of the people to which I have just referred, result from good government—a term which has been more than once fully explained by me on different occasions and, which, therefore, needs no further elucidation. I am still convinced that this is always possible in the States if we would only adopt well and clearly defined constitutions based on true Indian ideals of kingship and strictly and honourably adhere to them. This is necessary, because, as far as we, the Princes, are concerned, it is only right and fair that, whilst we claim from the people our rights as their Rulers, we should at the same time fully realise our obligations and our duties to them. If we assert, on the plea of religious and medieval doctrines, that it is the Divine Will which puts a Ruler in power, and consequently the people should bow to it, we must also recognise that it is not the Divine Will that such a Ruler should be a menace to his dynastic interests and to the interests of his people. A firm believer in my religion, and a loyal follower of my Prophet, I believe—and I take my inspiration from my religion—that it is not fair to God, to Islam and to man, that a Ruler should lend himself to the belief that he is at liberty arbitrarily to sacrifice the rights and interests of his subjects, in order to satisfy his personal whims and caprices.

NOT OPPOSED TO DEMOCRACY.

Coming to the question of reforms in the States and the introduction therein of democratic forms of governments, I would like to point out, at the outset, that as far as I know, the Princes are by no means opposed to the principles of democracy. Why should they be? After all, the true aims and objects of all forms of government are the same, be they, on the lines of Indian kingship or, the American Republic. In the former the final authority is vested in a Ruler, in the latter in a small group of politicians, but the goal of both is identical, namely, government for the benefit and uplift of the people. Both can serve the best interests of a country and be a blessing to humanity and both are open to temptations and can be a menace to a people. Why then quarrel about forms? Why initiate methods of administration so far unknown to the country? Instead, why not reform ourselves where reforms are needed, and yet retain our indigenous system which has stood the test of centuries? Gentlemen, let nobody for a moment suspect that when we hold views against an immediate change to democracy, we are oppose to its principles. We do so because we believe that a fully democratic government can only be successful in a country where a very large number of the people know what is best for them. An honest examination of our conditions, I am afraid, reveals that at the present stage of our moral, mental and physical development, this is not the case with us. The fact is that the people's ignorance of modern and progressive ideas makes them an easy prey to bigoted conservatism, which leads to most deplorable communal strifes, and creates a feeling of aversion in their minds to the initiation of elementary, social and other reforms.

REMAIN ORIENTAL.

Their opposition to their education, and their obstinacy against the adoption of modern medical, sanitary and scientific methods stand in the way of their political progress. You cannot alter these conditions by, so to say, a wave of the magic waud. You need centuries of persistent and honest work, and I think that it would not be practical politics to aspire to rule with any success a medieval people by the 20th century methods. After all, one cannot lose sight of the fact that an ignorant and irresponsible democracy is, and can be, the greatest danger to a country, and, thereby, to the peace of the whole world. Gentlemen, I am convinced that the success of an oriental people lies in their remaining oriental. I am afraid, we have already had too many western ideas forced on our eastern minds, and that too at the expense of our own culture, and to the detriment of our cilivization. There is no more room left for any further additions to these, at least not till we feel sure that this process will not lead us to become completely oblivious of India's own greater past; and therefore, my earnest advice to all true sons of the country is that they should fully consider and weigh the pros and cons before they think of demolishing an existing edifice.

BROUGHT UP AS A NATIONALIST.

I offer this advice not as a Ruler, but as one who is your countryman, and as one who is proud to be able to call himself as belonging to you; and here I would like to strike a personal note. You all know, better than anyone else, that I have been brought up and educated as a democrat and, as a nationalist. I have spent the best part of my life at my Alma Mater amongst some of the poorest and humblest of my countrymen. It is not a secret that I have lived with them as one of them. I have served in, and worked for, this country as an ordinary servant of the State, and it was nothing else but the Divine Will which, by a sequence of unforeseen accidents, brought me to the position that I hold to-day; but this cannot make me forget the lessons I have learnt in the past. I want to make no secret of it that personally I have very strong leanings towards democracy; not the western form of democracy, but democracy in the broader sense of the word. But it is this very democratic tendency that makes me feel convinced that it is not right for anyone to force, in an autocratic fashion, the ideas of exotic forms of government on a people completely ignorant of their principles and their objectives.

NEW PROBLEMS.

I would like to address myself to the elected members of this Council. Before I say anything else, I am anxious to convey to all of them on my behalf and on behalf of my Government our most sincere thanks for their loyal co-operation. Gentlemen, it has been the source of the greatest pleasure to me to watch the progress this Council has made step by step towards the realisation of its responsibilities and its obligations both to the executive Government and to the people. I have every reason to hope that, as years roll by, great vistas of good-will, effection and "espirit de corps" would be opened up for all concerned, and a stage would soon arrive when work in this Council would result in nothing else but the good of the State.

Having very carefully examined the trend of your arguments in the course of various discussions in this Council, I would like, very briefly, to give expression to my views on certain important questions. Gentlemen, the struggle for existence has created new problems, which are causing a considerable amount of anxiety to every country, to every State and to every individual. The increase in the cost of living after the War, and the diminution in the value of money, have given rise to financial problems of the most difficult kind, and, therefore, the sooner we realise, the better it would be, that we cannot exist with any success on the resources which were considered to be ample even twenty years ago, and, therefore, we must prepare ourselves to meet the consequent extra burden on the Exchequer of the State.

SECURE PROSPERITY OF MASSES.

We cannot very well afford to have recourse to retrenchment at the expense of the efficiency of administration, specially when good government is our objective, and competition with other civilised countries, in every walk of life, is daily growing more and more intense. Besides, we can never ignore the fact that, as, neighbours to other advanced States and to British India, we have to live up to certain recognised standards of civilization and good government, so that we may not be a nuisance to them, or be regarded as a spoke in the wheel of India's material and moral progress. Under these circumstances, I hope it will be adequately realised that, if we wish to maintain an efficient government, it would be false economy not to secure the services of the best men India can produce, and not to pay them well. The only course, therefore, left open to us, to perform our duties successfully, is to adopt immediate means of increasing our revenues, ocertainly not by enhanced taxation of any kind at this stage, because I am sure that would be wrong, but by making a united demand to be paid back all that should be our legitimate income, and by careful investments in the country. We should also tap and husband our natural resources, with which the Almighty, in His Grace, has abundantly supplied us. The prosperity of the masses must be secured to them at any cost, and to achieve this every individual should make a supreme effort to improve, by fair and legitimate means, his personal wealth and status, and thereby improve the masses. These are the efforts which are at present wantd of you and no more, and success, "Insha-Allah" is bound to be yours.

FUNCTION OF LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen, we are in a transitory state of development Old order is giving way to the new, and, therefore, every step forward towards the building up of our constitution must be taken with the greatest caution and foresight, and the traditions which we build up for this Council should be high and noble. We have the advantage of being in a position where we can sit in silent study and benefit by the experience of others. At the present stage of your development, therefore, I am sure occasional words of advice from those who have more opportunities of observing the conditions in various parts of the world, will be most useful for our purposes, however elementary the matters touched upon in such an advice may be in their character from the view point of those who have stolen an advance on us in building up their constitutions. Under these circumstances, it may be of some interest to you if I tell you that in all civilized countries, it is never the function of a Legislature or a Parliament unnecessarily to embarass its own Government in the task of administration. This does not mean that the representative members of a Legislature should refrain from criticising, in a fair and honest manner, those actions of the executive which in the opinion of the the constituencies they represent are against the best interests of the country, or the general public; nor does it mean that the legitimate grievances of any sections of the people should not be brought forward with the intention of demanding redress from the Government, but it does mean that imaginary allegations against the Government or any of its officers, should not be brought forward in such institutions: allegations which those who bring them forward fully know, in their heart of hearts, to be frivolous and baseless. The privilege of interpellation should be discreetly used, so that it may not result in unavoidably involving Government in a tremendous amount of unnecessary and extra work.

EDUCATE THE ELECTORATES.

Moreover, Gentlemen, your work does not lie in this Council alone. It behoves each of you, in fairness to those who have returned you to this Council, to extend your efforts on their behalf beyond the four walls of this House as well. You have to educate your constituents in the principles of useful citizenship, and you have to work for that peace and contentment without which no progress is possible; and you have at the same time scrupulously to avoid creating false and exaggerated hopes and expectations in their simple minds. Your own personal matters should never form the centre of discussion in this Council, and your aim should be one, that is, the uplift and prosperity of the people at large.

And now turning to the Government benches, I wish to offer all Government servants on my own behalf, and on behalf of my people, our united thanks for their services to us and to the State. Here I would like to make a special mention of those who, although they are our own countrymen, and our kith and kin, are yet not Bhopalis.

TRAIN LOCAL TALENT.

I am sure that all Bhopalis—nobles, people and public servants alike—would join their Ruler in this expression of gratitude to those who, inspite of the fact that they had no permanent stake in the country, had yet served us most loyally and zealously, and had always helped us in our struggle for existence. There have been times in the past when without their loyalty, fidelity and support, it would indeed have been very difficult for us even to carry on the administration of the State in a satisfactory manner. We will still need them, and I hope and trust that their response to our call will be just as hearty and noble as it hitherto has been. I have, however, one personal remark to make with regard to all public servants. While quite a large number of officers have themselves, in the course of the last 100 years, done great things for the good of the country, most of them, at any rate, have not thought of training up local talent. I am inclined to feel that their failure to do so was due to an oversight, rather than a deliberate design. It is quite possible, besides, that local young men of the right calibre were not forthcoming in a majority of cases. But now that education is spreading in the State, I hope this aspect of their responsibilities will not be lost sight of by those who are at present with us and who, I am glad to say, are giving us the full benefit of their knowledge and of their riper experience.

Gentlemen, the world has become quite different after the Great War and we are passing through anxious times; but with the good will, contentment and loyalty of all sections of my people behind us, we have nothing to fear. But this does not mean that we should slacken our efforts to maintain and cherish these conditions. I look up to my Creator to help and guide me in all my endeavours to achieve further success in this respect, and here I would like to tell the public servants of the State that, in the furfilment of my desire in this direction, they play the most important role, and I shall always stand in need of their co-operation and their support. I therefore ask them all to continue this good work, with a genuine desire, and a will to succeed. Gentlemen, you, who have power, can further cement the ties of affection and love between the Ruler and the ruled by a discriminate and a correct use of that power, and I am sure you will have no difficulty in doing so long as you do not forget that power is a gift frm God or man only for the right use of it. If it is arbitrarily or capriciously used, it is the worst crime in existence.

GIVE LOVE AND FAIRPLAY.

As regards your share, as Government members, in the business that is transacted in this House, you know that this Council has been created with two main objects, namely:—

(1) To train the people to serve the country in the right manner; and,

(2) to associate them with the administration.

It is yet in an infant stage of development and, as such, it stands in need of your assistance and your support. With your knowledge of the affairs of the world and, with your wider experience in all branches of administration, I know it is easy for you to parry the arguments of the people's representatives in support of their proposals, but I feel sure that the temptation to come triumphant out of a duel of words, or he thought of the prestige of the Government, will never be allowed to over-ride the best and the true interests of the country. The biggest triumph for a man is to be reasonable, and the highest prestige of a government can be best maintained by government itself readily acknowledging and correcting its own mistakes. Let me, therefore, hope that it would always be the spirit of the proposals under discussion, and not the letter, that would lead you to your decisions. My people want sympathy, love and fair-play; and I assure you that, if you vouchsafe these to them, you will get a loyal response from them, such as will be the envy of many a people and of many a country. As long as you will extend to them that helping hand which they need, they, in their turn, will continue to be yours. Remember that when Providence has invested me with the right to rule over this State, and you with the authority which you derive from me, to administer its affairs, it is all the more necessary that we all should regard ourselves as nothing else but the servants of the people.

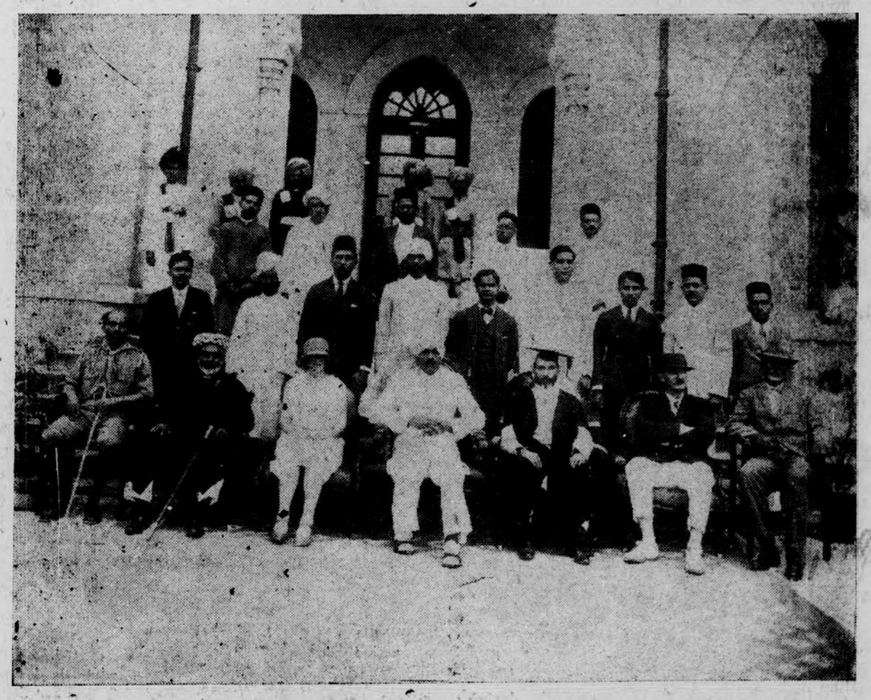
RESPECT THE PEASANTRY.

Before I finish, I wish to make a personal appeal to my nobles and subjects, who live in the cities, and to all the public servants, and it is this, that you should learn to love and respect my peasantry. They are the real backbone of the country. It is they who feed you by the sweat of their brow and, as such, they do not deserve to be treated as people living on a lower plane than ourselves. I have all along given you the lead in this matter, and, therefore, I have a right to insist that you should go to them, be one of them in their sorrows and their pleasures, and always help them to the utmost of your capacity. You will lose nothing by serving them in this manner, and in their turn they are bound to love and respect you for it. Please remember the famous lines:—

". . . . . a bold peasantry, their country's pride, when once destroyed, can never be supplied."

I will say no more.

I wish you success in the work that lies before you. My only wish is that you all wii do it with one will and with one single goal before you—the uplift and the prosperity of my dear people.



A group photo recently taken at a prize distribution ceremony of the Bahauddin College, Junagad. Seated in the front row are (from left to right): Prof. V. S. Ghuriye, Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, Mrs. Tinley, Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai (Dewan of Junagad), Principal Nawab Ali, Major F. B. N. Tinley, Prof. Charles Saldanha (Vice-Principal.)

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